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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Germany Tries Great Cost Cut

Dumping Crowds the Thames

Mr. Hoover Scotches 'Untruth'

Jugoslavia Cuts Down Army

Spain Outlines Presidency

Mexico Compiles a Dictionary

GERMANY undertakes the complete reorganization of its economic fabric. President von Hindenburg presides over the first meeting of the Government and the new Economic Advisory Council in what is regarded as the Nation's most momentous movement for self-help. Germany sees a prosperous industrial future only through cutting down the cost of production. For costs to come down means that cartels long upheld by industrialists and restrictions long jealously defended by trade unions must likewise be lowered. Chancellor Bruening formed the Economic Advisory Council in order to accomplish this feat without colossal upheaval. The alternative is consent. Bankers, lawmakers, economic experts, manufacturers and trade union leaders face each other across the board in Berlin. Germany and Europe wait to learn whether they will be able to agree. If so, they may bring about a bloodless revolution in the economic world.

¶ Tariff jams the Thames. London reports that 1062 vessels have discharged into its overflowing warehouses in a week. More fleets are on the way. Germany sends toys and machinery, France and Italy send silks, Belgium sends cotton and linen, Russia sends timber and oil—many nations trying to land their wares before the trade protection wall goes up. Tariff schedules take time; but stiff emergency measures will attempt to put a damper on dumping.

¶ President Hoover makes blunt reply to William Howard Gardiner, president of the Navy League. He says the Gardiner charges against the Administration are untrue. Mr. Hoover will fight for the naval budget reductions to the last ditch. He will appoint a committee to investigate the league's statement. Then he expects something very different from Mr. Gardiner—a public apology.

¶ The Soviet Union declares it will not interfere in Manchuria. The statement is made to Japan, whose ambassador carried word to Moscow that Chinese General Ma expects cooperation from Soviet troops, and who said Japan would strike back if this occurred. Again the match misses the fuse in Manchuria—but the fuse is still kicking around.

¶ Jugoslavia, with the strongest army in southeastern Europe, cuts down military training. Raw recruits will go through in 14 months instead of 18, college graduates in nine. Many soldiers have been sent home on long furloughs. This augurs well for the disarmament conference, since Belgrade has been spending one-third of its total budget for arms. Not conscience, but conscienceless depression, however, is given the credit.

¶ News seeps out of Brasil that Pernambuco is in revolt against Provisional President Getulio Vargas, who overthrew President Washington Luis last year. President Vargas has had only a divided country behind him. The financial troubles of the coffee growers have been serious. Events and news move slowly in a thinly settled country larger than the United States.

¶ Spain's constitution-makers decide that a President shall be elected each six years. The 470 members of Parliament shall name him, in conjunction with 470 delegates elected by the people. The nation is given the referendum and the right to propose laws. With woman suffrage, church and state separated, the Senate lopped off and a six-year President, Spain shows it has modern ideas.

¶ With Britain turning to tariff, Canada expects to get the Imperial Economic Conference. Prime Minister Bennett sends an invitation from Ottawa to London, and it is understood London is willing. Last year the plan fell through. It was only Mr. Bennett's Government that wanted to talk tariffs at that time.

¶ The University of Mexico answers the Spanish Academy. The Academy refused to recognize new words and forms originating in Mexico, and the university retaliates by compiling Mexico's own Spanish dictionary. Words brought by Cortes and other conquerors, words derived from the Aztec, English words smuggled across the Rio Grande—these are all part of the daily speech of the Mexican and will go down in his dictionary. From the Aztecs came two things which could better be spared from the dictionary even than from the modern pantry. The Aztec called them "chocolatl" and "tomatl." No reward for guessing what.

Scotland Declared To Want Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Glasgow

THE present is of such stringency that statesmen should give a lead to the people by abolishing the liquor traffic, declared Mr. James Brown, the Lord High Commissioner of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, when he opened the third day's proceedings at the Order of Good Templars' bazaar held here recently.

"Prohibition is wanted in the state, in spite of all that is said against it and against those who try to introduce it," Mr. Brown maintained.

Millions Found Idle In Russia By Investigator

Parliament of Man Leader Says Five-Year Plan Cannot Succeed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Despite the fact that many American observers report Russian labor to be free from the burden of unemployment, it is the opinion of Dr. Frederick W. Roman, leader of the Parliament of Man here, that Russia contains many millions of workers without work and without means of finding work.

Dr. Roman returned to the United States recently following a six weeks' residence in Russia, including a study of conditions in many of the more provincial states.

He found, he said, millions of people pitiably fed and wretchedly clothed. Many were without housing. And he was particularly impressed by unusually large migrations of idle persons from one portion of the country to another.

Growing industrialization in the cities and collective farming with modern agricultural equipment, as the Five-Year Plan progresses, have been the cause of displacing many workers from useful positions in the economic life of Russia, he believes.

Dr. Roman intimated that such a condition should not be considered unusual, since a readjustment of social conditions following the introduction of labor saving devices has always been necessary; but he believes it serious that the Soviet Government is making strenuous attempts to conceal the true situation.

Evidence that the Five-Year Plan is doomed to failure is seen by Dr. Roman in testimony he secured from American engineers working upon government projects in the socialistic states. Seven out of nine engineers that he interviewed were found to be convinced that the plan of industrialization is not succeeding, and one of these engineers was greatly impressed by the degree of unemployment he has observed in Russia.

It is likely, Dr. Roman believes, that Stalin will declare himself a dictator and assume much the same role in Russian affairs as Mussolini occupies in those of Italy, eventually moving far to the right and adopting the methods of capitalism.

RED TAPE SLASH TO SPEED GREAT FEDERAL WORKS

Legal Obstacles to Be Set Aside by Action for Employment

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—"Red tape" binding up public building projects and keeping them from the eager hands of the unemployed is due for some slashing this winter, it is indicated here.

Where legal obstructions cannot be removed, executive orders may be issued setting them aside. The committee on employment plans and suggestions of the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief asks that "nothing be omitted to make immediately available new additional employment represented by public work already authorized and appropriated for but delayed or blocked by removable legal obstacles and supervisory red tape."

The committee states that in order to permit and insure earliest possible decisions upon questions which prevent or delay actual construction operations, it may be necessary to ask that executive orders be issued, relieving bureau chiefs and subordinates from strict application of rules and regulations now restricting initiative.

Many Projects Held Up

Hardly a state or industrial district did not last year find extensive programs of public improvement needlessly held up. In many cases all the preliminary authority and financing had been completed. In some cases the "red tape" was only the requirement that a certain period elapse between the initial proposal and final approval. In others it was caused by a meticulous reading of statutory limitations. While these restrictions are considered desirable under normal conditions, they materially delay results in time of emergency.

Still other delays come from interference by partisan or otherwise specially interested groups who take advantage of slow legal processes in raising minor or inconsequential points to compel adoption of their views.

Restrictive laws, for the most part, were formulated for the protection of government funds, but they do not make for speed when a vast and scattered program is being carried out, with pleas for speed from all sides.

Outside Architects Employed

The Federal Government, under the present Administration, has taken broad steps to cut this red tape, but much remains. It has turned over part of its work to outside architects and thus speeded up the planning of buildings. Nearly 200 local architectural firms scattered throughout the United States are developing plans for new federal buildings. Heretofore the supervising architect of the Treasury has designed most of the federal buildings.

There has been much agitation by various chambers of commerce and other organizations asking that the Government use local labor and local materials. While the Administration wishes to consider the welfare of the local community, the law says that the Government, when it requires any service outside of personal service, must advertise for that service and award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder.

Soviet Denies Helping Chinese; Tension Eased in Manchuria

Moscow Assurances That No Military Action Is Being Taken Follows Warning Message From Japan to Russian Government

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Oct. 30—The determination of the Soviet Government not to interfere in Manchuria has been officially affirmed. The Assistant Foreign Commissar, Mr. Leo Karakhan, told the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Koki Hirota, yesterday, that the Soviet Government had not sent arms, munitions or airplanes to Manchuria, and stated that "the Soviet Government adheres to the policy of strict noninterference, not because this is convenient or inconvenient to anyone, but because it respects the international treaties concluded with China, esteems the sovereign rights and independence of other states, and considers the policy of military occupation, even if carried out under the pretext of alleged help, incompatible with the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and the interests of general peace."

This reply was the sequel to a communication which Mr. Hirota had adressed to Mr. Karakhan on the previous day alleging that the Chinese General Ma Chan-shan, who is defending Tsitsihar, near the Chinese Eastern Railway, conferred with a Soviet Army officer recently and received aid in the shape of military instructors, airplanes and ammunition from the Soviet Union. Mr. Hirota stated that General Ma expected 20,000 to 30,000 Soviet troops to enter Manchuria to coöperate with him in defending the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The Japanese communication was sent with a gravely phrased warning that "if the Soviet Union sends troops to the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Japanese Government will be compelled to take the necessary measures of defense for the protection of its citizens and the defense of the Taonan-Tsitsihar railroad, which was built with Japanese capital."

The tension that such language inevitably produces was lessened

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UNIT PROPOSED TO ENCOURAGE HOME OWNING

Government Foundation Urged by Banking Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 30—Establishment of a government foundation for promotion of home ownership among the 84 per cent of the population earning less than $2000 a year, to be supported by charitably inclined persons of wealth, will be proposed by the Mortgage Bankers' Association of America to President Hoover's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership in Washington, Dec. 2. This was disclosed in a digest of a committee report submitted to the national convention of the association here.

The report opposed the proposal of the National Association of Real Estate Boards for a central mortgage discount bank, patterned after the Federal Reserve System, to buy from regularly constituted bonding agencies mortgages on real estate occupied by bona fide home owners and to sell bonds based thereon.

More than 200 theses submitted by members were studied by the committee headed by Mr. William H. McNeal of New York, and the report and recommendations were based upon these expressions of the mortgage bankers.

"The proposed central mortgage discount bank," the report says, "involving as it does governmental financing and the induction of the Government into private business, can lead but in one direction, to the destruction of our republican form of government."

The proposed foundation, the digest claims, would go far toward staying the tide of falling ideals in America.

"Scientifically and honestly managed by men and women of high degree," it is pointed out, "it would draw such an inflow of funds from our charitably inclined men and women of wealth as would quench the demand for intermediate financing and low interest rates to those of our citizens whom our President seeks most to serve.

"This plan does not contemplate charity. It contemplates Americanism, thrift, education, health, stability, observance of law, culture; in fact, it would bring to this 84 per cent a higher understanding of the science of living, inculcate in them greater love of country and the sacredness of the family relation."

In congested districts of great cities, the report points out, there are unnumbered thousands of workers housed in cramped and unsanitary quarters, of necessity because of transportation costs to and from their work.

"Funds of the foundation would be used to purchase and rehabilitate these quarters, providing single or multiple apartment living quarters," Mr. McNeal's report continues.

HOUSE PASSES 'DEDUCTIBLE' INSURANCE BILL

Motorists to Pay $100 on Damages of Over $200, Under Measure

Careless motorists will be required to pay $100 out of their own pockets for damage claims charged against them amounting to $200 or more under the provisions of a deductible form of insurance policy which the State House of Representatives today passed to a third reading.

Incidentally an amendment was offered by Democratic members of the House to give car owners the right to choose whether they shall make use of the regular policy of insurance giving them full coverage, or whether they shall accept the deductible form with lower rates.

The legislators also ordered to a third reading the bill calling for formation of a state bureau to fix rates and classify drivers. This statute included a recommendation that the expenses of operating the bureau be taken from the highway fund.

The first insurance measure to be passed through all its readings in the House was that which requires that insurance companies be notified before cases are brought to trial.

On the proposal to prevent fraudulent registrations of motor vehicles, an amendment was adopted striking from the bill the first section requiring that the Registrar of Motor Vehicles be furnished additional information as to where cars are garaged on the day that the applications are filed. The reason given for the proposed amendment was that a million application blanks already printed would be rendered void if the proposed bill went through without the amendment.

Another amendment to the bill adopted removes the mandatory provision requiring the registrar to suspend licenses and registrations for one year as a penalty for giving false addresses when registering cars.

A move to strike out the second section of the bill which, it was claimed, would make the Registrar of Motor Vehicles a judge and jury, was adopted. The Speaker of the House then ruled that with the acceptance of the amendment, the bill was automatically rejected.

The so-called "guest" claim bill, which abolishes the right of passengers to collect damages, was refused a third reading.

Supporters of flat rate insurance throughout the State were unsuccessful in an attempt to have the House reconsider its previous decision to throw the plan out.

Poland Finds Place For Farm Surplus

WARSAW (AP)—Poland, with 67 per cent of its population on the land, has suffered far less from the world economic crisis than Germany and other heavily industrialized countries.

Prices of farm products have declined to such a degree that the income of farmers has been greatly reduced, but instead of selling their foodstuffs at low prices the farmers send them to unemployed relatives or friends in industrial centers, or invite their jobless relatives and friends to return to the land.

The government figures for unemployment vary from 250,000 to 300,000, or about 1 per cent of the population. But the actual number of unemployed is probably greater, as thousands have gone back to the farms yet never registered for the dole.

The Poles blame business shrinkage upon the unsatisfactory trade relations with Germany rather than upon the general economic status.

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HOOVER TO TAKE NAVY LEAGUE ISSUE TO PEOPLE

President Plans to Show Public Cut Is Essential to Avoid Taxation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—Characterizing as untrue statements by Mr. William Howard Gardiner, president of the Navy League, attacking the President and the Administration's naval economy program, President Hoover outlined the positive course he proposes to pursue.

First, the President purposes to take the matter of the proposed naval budget reductions direct to the public if the campaign of the big navy supporters continues.

Furthermore, Mr. Hoover will appoint a committee including representatives of the Navy League "to whom agencies of the Government will demonstrate these untruths and distortions of fact" contained in the attack made by Mr. Gardiner yesterday.

Upon completion of such an inquiry, Mr. Hoover said, "I shall expect Mr. Gardiner to make a public correction of his misstatements and an apology therefor."

President's Reply

President Hoover's reply to Mr. Gardiner's statement follows:

The Navy League states in its announcements that it has "for a quarter of a century specialized in accurate information as to navy matters" and "the principal activity of the league is to disseminate facts bearing on navy matters to the press."

In order that the country may know the untruth and distortions of fact in Chairman Gardiner's recent pronouncement, I will appoint a committee including members of the Navy League, to whom agencies of the Government will demonstrate these untruths and distortions of fact.

Such an inquiry will absolve the members of the league who have not participated in this statement. Upon its completion I shall expect Mr. Gardiner to make a public correction of his misstatement and his apology therefor.

It is desirable for the public to know the character of this indirect campaign of misinformation to defeat the efforts of the high officials of the Navy Department and the Administration for reduction of the federal expenditure not immediately essential in order that we may avoid increased taxation of the people in these times.

The statement of the Navy League, signed by Mr. Gardiner, accused the President of exhibiting "an abysmal ignorance of why navies are maintained and of how they are used to accomplish their

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Bengal Allowed To Deal Promptly With Terrorists

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Oct. 30—The Earl of Willingdon, Viceroy of India, has promulgated an ordinance empowering the Bengal Government to deal summarily with terrorists. The ordinance widens the scope of existing legislation and enables local governments to arrest or detain people who are assisting revolutionary groups, as well as those engaged in terrorist activities.

The Viceroy's action follows two terrorist crimes which have caused some concern in official circles here. One of these incidents occurred today, when Mr. E. Villers, president of the Calcutta branch of the European Association, was shot at by a revolutionary who gained access to his office. The other affair occurred yesterday, when an attempt was made to assassinate the district magistrate of Dacca.

Mr. Villers was wounded. His assailant was captured. It is believed these attempts were made as a part of a definite plan to commit outrages among Europeans on the part of Bengali revolutionary organizations which have terrorized Bengal for many years. The aim of these organizations is to overthrow the Administration. Since yesterday's outrage more than 40 Bengalis have been arrested at Dacca.

CHICAGO COUNCIL AIDS SCHOOL STAFFS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 30—One month's pay for Chicago's teachers, who have had no cash since April, was delivered today, following a special session of the City Council yesterday, which made the money available.

The Council authorized the city treasurer to purchase $9,860,000 in 1931 tax warrants from a special city fund ordinarily used for construction purposes. This sale, which provided $4,650,000 for the Board of Education's 18,000 employees and the remainder for other municipal workers, was the result of a new plan made public this week.

Proposed sale of 1930 tax warrants to large taxpayers, a plan to which teachers had pinned their hopes previously, is still a possibility which may bring in another month's pay to the city's educational staff. If it does, they will then have only about half the money now due them.

BUST OF VIRGIL UNVEILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NAPLES, Italy—A bust of Virgil, the gift of the American "Classical League" to the Italian Government, was unveiled at Piedigrotta recently. The bust has been placed in the space close to the entrance to the poet's tomb.

Cortes and Nation To Elect President

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid, Oct. 30

SPAIN'S President is to be elected jointly by Parliament and the nation, the Cortes decided yesterday. Every six years the people will choose representatives equal to the number of deputies. A joint assembly numbering 940 will then elect the President.

A provision requiring a national referendum when demanded by 15 per cent of the electorate was also adopted. It is inapplicable to proposals to amend the Constitution, international treaties, regional statutes and taxation. The nation will also have the right to propose laws on its own initiative.

Britain Plans Dumping Ban As Trade Help

Rush to Beat Tariff Is Halted—Firm Policy Rules Colonies

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 30—The National Government has begun to get to work. Today measures against dumping are being formulated at home and a firmer policy has been started abroad.

Measures against dumping have been necessitated by the unprecedented rush of manufactured and other goods from the continent of Europe to get behind the tariff that is expected. More than 1000 vessels with a total of nearly 1,000,000 tons of cargo have discharged in the Thames during the past week and a similar state is reported from other seaports. Toys and machinery from Germany, silks from France and Italy, cotton and linen goods from Belgium, and timber and dairy produce from Russia, all have been pouring in in such quantities that warehouse accommodations have run short and difficulties in docking have arisen.

Abroad more definite action is being taken. Additional troops from Egypt, under orders from Whitehall, landed yesterday in Cyprus where an insurrection has been going on. Mr. J. H. Thomas, Dominions Secretary of State, also cabled in the King's name to Sir Robert Storrs, British Governor of Cyprus, informing him that he would be supported in restoring tranquillity and that "neither now nor in future will disorder be tolerated."

Another example of what is being done is afforded in India, where terrorists during the last week have made attempts upon the lives of two leading members of the European community. In this case, Lord Willingdon, British Viceroy, also acting with the approval of the new Government, issued an ordinance yesterday extending the powers of the local authorities to put down lawlessness.

At the same time a most cordial welcome has been accorded to the indications given by the Prime Ministers of Canada and New Zealand that the time is now ripe for a new endeavor to bring about closer economic relations among the component states of the British Commonwealth.

In this connection it is understood that any renewal of consideration of the Canadian Government's invitation to hold an adjourned meeting of the Imperial Conference at Ottawa next year will be accepted, provided dates can be arranged to allow adequate preparations here.

Meanwhile, the Cabinet is taking its main business in hand in Downing Street. All ministers have placed their resignations at the Prime Minister's disposal to give him a clear field in making his selections, which are to be such as to represent all parties supporting the National Government.

Military Training Cut in Jugoslavia

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia, Oct. 30—Reduction of the period of military training from 18 to 14 months has been decreed by King Alexander, it is announced here. For high school and college graduates there is a further reduction to nine months.

Even though the need of economizing constitutes the main reason for the step, nevertheless, coming as it does shortly before the Geneva Disarmament Conference, the new regulation is regarded as highly significant.

During recent months large numbers of soldiers were sent home on long furloughs because it was impossible for the State to support them in barracks. Suspension of Germany's reparation payments greatly embarrassed the state budget.

Jugoslavia is believed to have the strongest army in southeast Europe so the step may facilitate reduction in other countries. About one-third of the budget goes for armed forces. Extensive munitions, rifle and airplane plants were built here after the World War.

SHIPBUILDING PLANS BRING HOPE TO SCOTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—Although the Clyde shipyards have not received much fresh work recently, there is considerable activity at present in the drawing offices of the various shipbuilding firms.

There have also been numerous inquiries for new tonnage, which is held to justify the slowly returning optimism on Clydeside.

U. S. AWAITS TARIFF PLAN BY BRITAIN

Views on Its Effect in America Conflict but Interest Is Deep

DEMOCRATS SEE IT AS REPRISAL MOVE

Republicans Minimize Linking of Two—Economists Expect Little Harm

The United States awaits, with many and varied viewpoints, adoption of a tariff in Britain, following confirmation of the National Government's policy on such action.

Meanwhile Sir Walter Layton, economist, tells Americans in London that a conference of the world's leading statesmen is needed to set things on the course to better business.

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent

Special From Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 — The prospect that after some 90 years of free trade Great Britain may go on a tariff basis has stirred more and deeper interest here than recent tariff actions in any other nation.

There are at least three points of view in the capital in more or less open conflict on the subject. Free traders and Democratic leaders here are declaring that the British step, when it comes, will be the culmination of world-wide tariff reprisals to the Smoot-Hawley tariff, which set American rates at new high levels.

Republicans, on the other hand, minimize the effect of the American tariff in influencing the prospective British action, and declare it was caused solely by the need for larger revenues for Britain, and the desire to link the Empire more closely by imperial preference.

Economists, who hold allegiance to neither political party, appear to be more interested in the effects than the causes of the British tariff. Majority sentiment among many trade experts interviewed here appears to be that it will not seriously affect most United States exports to Britain, which are largely raw materials. On the other hand, certain lines of goods might be greatly handicapped, with the likelihood that makers of manufactured products will be forced to establish branch factories either in Britain or Canada.

Indirect Results Cited

Economists assert, finally, that the indirect results of the British tariff might be more serious for the United States than the direct results, particularly by shutting British markets to Germany's manufactured goods. The road to world economic rehabilitation now lies through Germany, they declare, as indicated by recent Laval-Hoover discussions, and any step that blocked the Reich from markets of its best customer would be far-reaching. Millions in American capital are now invested in Germany, it is pointed out.

Finally, there is a fourth view here which, to some extent, includes and comprehends all the others. Among those who have followed British developments carefully is a large group which feels that imposition of new high duties is not likely to be immediate. The first problem to be tackled, it is said, will be credit and currencies, and stabilization of the pound. Information will be sought from dominions, it is believed, as to possibilities of preferential rates within the empire. Then, it is said, there is good chance of some world-wide conference being called to consider the whole question, not only perhaps of gold distribution, but of the tariffs.

Already Has Tariffs

It is on such a conference, if called, that deepest interest here would center. It is widely felt that international action to meet the world-wide depression is necessary. Senator Cordell Hull (D.), of Tennessee, already has advocated acceptance of an invitation to such a tariff and currency conference from Britain, if it is called. The proposal was made widely during the life of the previous National Government.

Several matters stand out in considering possible effects of a high tariff policy by the Conservatives within the new British National Government. First of these is that Britain already has certain heavy emergency tariffs in effect, as, for example, 33 per cent on American motorcars and parts.

Another factor is that the depreciation of the pound already has acted as a tariff wall to the extent of about 20 per cent, the amount of the decline in its value. Foreign exports to Britain now cost £5 within that country, where they were purchasable for £4 before, while equivalent English goods have fluctuated much less in sterling valuation.

America is generally considered in normal years to export roughly 8 to 10 per cent of its total production. Of total exports, those to Great Britain have ranged, since 1910, from 26.2 per cent to 17.6 per cent of the total, the latter in 1930. A rough figure for recent years would be one-fifth.

The same figures for Germany ranged from 14 per cent before the war to 7.2 per cent in 1930. The rough average in normal post-war years would be around 8.5 per cent. About 25 per cent of American ex-

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Laval's Direct Method Praised

★ ★ ★

Results of Washington Talk Minimized; Recognition of Issues Valuable, However

★ ★ ★

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Oct. 30—Though European opinion regarding the outcome of the Hoover-Laval conversations is mixed, and though in France itself there is some tendency to emphasize the modesty of the immediate practical results, there is nothing but praise for the method which M. Pierre Laval has reintroduced into international politics. Instead of trying to inflate the political consequences of his actions, M. Laval prefers to understate them. Instead of trying to save his face, he prefers to expose his hand.

This is a refreshing contrast to much of the theatrical diplomacy of recent years. Exaggeration has always led to disappointment. Pretense that there is accord when there is no accord has induced skepticism. M. Laval returns to the classic cautiousness of the French. He puts himself, while accepting the system of personal contacts, in the true tradition of French diplomacy. Eschewing the flamboyant, he cultivates simplicity, directness, firmness and outspokenness and by these qualities has obtained a remarkable personal success on this side of the Atlantic as well as the other side.

He went with no high expectations and he returns without illusions. Whatever is to be done to readjust the conditions of the world can, according to M. Laval, be done only by the quiet process of patient approach and stage-by-stage performance. It cannot be done by dramatic waving of a supposedly magic wand or discovery of a meaningless formula. In his view, positions cannot suddenly be reversed and much harm has been done by the perpetual pretense that everything changes whenever statesmen meet or make speeches.

Starting from this more realistic ground, it is believed here that great good must come from a better understanding of each other's problems by France and America. If the visit merely showed America what cannot be done by France in the present circumstances, it would be exceedingly useful. Hitherto, repeated proofs that France, despite many manifestations of idealism is firmly wedded to a strictly conservative policy have produced irritation because of apparent contradiction between words and deeds.

Now the French attitude has been explained so frankly, so clearly and so authoritatively by a man who uses words economically and in their precise significance that irritation has given way to appreciation.

M. Laval does not promise for France more than can be performed. It will probably be found in the

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Rum Banned in Cape Verde Islands; Poverty Laid to Effects of Alcohol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON—The Portuguese Government, convinced that the production and consumption of rum on the Cape Verde Islands is one of the chief causes of their present impoverished status, is to take immediate steps to bring it to an end, according to a recent announcement here.

A decree is to be issued providing for the gradual cessation of the cultivation of sugar cane, from which the alcohol is manufactured, and the substitution therefore of other products, including fruit.

The Government has also given orders for a good road to be built through St. Antons to the south coast, which is close to St. Vincent, to insure the rapid conveyance of fresh provisions to ships in harbor.

In order to obtain regular and active traffic, improved means of communication are to be established and agricultural services reorganized so as to give the necessary assistance and technical aid to agriculturalists.

It is hoped that in this way the Cape Verde Islands may be enabled to compete with Mozambique and South Africa in exporting fruit to Europe, to which they are much nearer than either of the former.

Water for irrigation purposes now being wasted in uncultivated land is to be utilized in the new plantations.

These measures, and others to be put into practice forthwith, although not of a nature to bring immediate results, will, in time build up the sources of natural wealth.

A report recently issued by the Governor of the Archipelago called general attention to the crisis there. Some of the chief causes given for the economic plight are the decrease of maritime traffic through Port St. Vincent; the reduced remittances of American dollars from emigrants residing in the United States; the decline in telegraphic traffic through the Cape Verde Submarine Station; decrease in the output of plantations, and lack of means of communication.

BRITISH ARMY WINS HONORS AT HORSE SHOW

Lieut. Talbot-Ponsonby on Blue Dun Carries Off Silver Emblem

Officially, it was Irish Free State Night at the Boston Horse Show but last evening's performance turned out to be a big day for the British Army team.

England's horsemen, lead by Capt. A. L. Cameron, have won six major prizes but the most notable victory of all was scored by Lieut. J. A. Talbot-Ponsonby who captured the International Individual Military Trophy after being in a tie with France and the United States.

Lieut. Talbot-Ponsonby's mount, Blue Dun, was officially described as a chestnut mare, but the rangy British hunter had more of the color, though not the conformation, of a Wild West buckskin pony.

Competition was keen. The pick of the Canadian, British, French, Irish Free State and United States armies were sent in quest of the handsome silver emblem that signifies the most outstanding individual army horse and rider. Twenty horses went the rounds of the ring, jumping in their best form. Three horses tied, Ugly of the United States Army, Tenace of France and Blue Dun of England.

The three mounts went the rounds again and Tenace was eliminated. Ugly, superbly ridden by Lieut. C. W. Raguse, and Blue Dun carried on the contest. Three times, they went the round of hurdles, and Lieut. Talbot-Ponsonby's Blue Dun had the blue ribbon fixed to the bridle when the British mare finished with one-half a fault less than the United States entry.

Another French Army entry, Wilcome, ridden by Lieutenant du Breuil, finished fourth, and the ribbons went around the ring at a canter while the largest gathering of the show thus far applauded the display of horsemanship.

An atmosphere of the Dickensian era—in the day when travelers on the Newburyport Turnpike paid toll, pervaded the ring when the class for road four-in-hands answered the call of the ring master. Mr. James A. Walch's rig from the Green Hill Farm at Charlestown, R. I., won the first prize.

The road four from the Old Town Hill Farm of Mrs. Florence Dibble at Newbury, Mass., won favor with the gathering as Mrs. Dibble chose to pilot the unwieldy outfit. Four reins are usually quite a handful for any man, but Mrs. Dibble acquitted herself very well on the box of the Newbury turnout.

They're Giving Good Account of Themselves

BRITISH ARMY TEAM AT HORSE SHOW

Left to Right—Capt. A. L. Cameron on Irish Eagle; Lieut. M. P. Ansell on Greasy; Lieut. F. R. W. How on Tisch; Lieut. J. A. Talbot-Ponsonby on Blue Dun.

Laval's Direct Method Praised

* * *

Results of Washington Talk Minimized; Recognition of Issues Valuable, However

* * *

(Continued from Page 1)

sequel that more will be performed than has been promised.

France is rightly conscious of its supremacy in Europe. It is likewise conscious of its responsibilities. It is prepared to do anything for the common good compatible with its own interests, but it will neither be forced nor cajoyed against its convictions into courses which would sacrifice its interests. As M. Laval says, it is better to trust to the development of facts than to plunge headlong into commitments. The principal point is that the countries concerned should be given confidence that the others will act honestly, according to their lights, and should not impute bad faith when views differ. In an atmosphere of mutual trust, more can be done than by any efforts to outsmart each other.

Just as France recognizes the difficulty of America's offering a security pact, so it is hoped America will now recognize France's insistence on the need of prudence both in regard to disarmament and revision of treaties in troubled Europe. Again, though it is obvious that the debts moratorium must be extended, it would be foolish, in French opinion, to throw away the Young plan without an exact knowledge of what is to succeed it. Each step must be taken in its time. There must be no stampeding. All legal possibilities must be safeguarded and nothing thrown away recklessly.

Even in regard to restoration of economic stability, the French think circumspection is more than ever necessary. Because other countries are in difficulties, that is no reason why France should risk its own safety. Indeed, more effective help can be given both by France and the United States if they begin by consolidating their own security, thus providing two solid landmarks in a shifting scenery. Assistance should be given, but only after unassailable assurances that it will not be rendered useless and wasteful by financial squandering or political extravagance.

There is reason to believe that M. Laval is already in accord with Dr. Heinrich Bruening, German Chancellor, on the next steps to be taken both with regard to the moratorium and borrowings. A tacit political truce on financial undertakings by France and Germany paved the way to the American visit, and far from the Washington results being negligible, it is considered that the French method of order, a step-by-step progression toward a prudent finding of a firm foothold before venturing an advance, will soon be vindicated by the "development of facts."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Horse Show: "United States Army Night," Boston Garden, 8.

Forum Players present "Can You Hear Their Voices?", The Barn, 36 Joy Street, 8:30.

Recital by Miss Cornelia Otis Skinner, auspices West Newton Community Service Club; Newton High School Auditorium, Newtonville, 8:15.

Impersonations from "Bleak House," by Mr. Hugh Miller, Dickens Room, Parker House, 4:30.

Boston Mount Holyoke Club: Dinner, speaking program, Republican Club, Beacon Street, 6:30.

Women's City Club of Boston: Lecture, "The London Conference and India's Future," by Haridas T. Muzumdar; Steinert Hall, 162 Boylston Street, 7:45.

Horticultural Hall: Autumn flower, fruit and vegetable exhibition, until 9, through Sunday.

Theaters

Colonial—"As Husbands Go," 8:20.
Shubert—"The Little Racketeer," 8:30.
Wilbur—"Alison's House," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Horticultural Hall: Autumn flower show, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture, "Laying the World's Fastest Ocean Cable," lecture hall, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3 p. m.

Massachusetts Women's Republican Club: Lecture, "Egypt, the Land of Long Ago," by Mr. Austen T. Kempton, clubhouse, Beacon Street, afternoon.

Children's Theater: Opening of thirteenth season, presentation of "Ding Dong Bell—Pussy's in the Well," presented by Emerson College students, 2:15.

Women's City Club of Boston: First lecture in series, "Discussions of the Most Important Contemporary Books," by Prof. William L. Phelps, Steinert Hall, 2:30.

Field and Forest Club: Meet Sullivan Square, 1:30, take Stoneham car to entrance to Fells, walk through Fells.

Brookline Bird Club: Take 1:31 train, North Station, for Wyoming, for walk through Middlesex Fells.

New England Wheaton Club: Opening meeting, talk, "Mastering Color for Your Own Use," by Miss Adelaide Redmond; 40 Trinity Place, 2:30.

Appalachian Mountain Club: North Station, 1:27 for Hastings and Ponkapoag Camp.

Boston Branch, Foreign Policy Association: First of season's luncheon discussions; subject: "The Present International Outlook—Economical and Political"; speakers: Mr. James G. McDonald, Mr. Manley O. Hudson, Mr. Christian A. Herter, presiding; Copley-Plaza Hotel, 1.

New England Pekinese Association: Annual show, Hotel Statler, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Theaters

Symphony Hall—"The Blue Bird," 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Monday from 10 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; exhibition of new accessions of the Print Department. Illustrations by Cruikshank; etchings by Zorn; etchings by Rembrandt; modern French prints.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5, Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. English water colors of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, including Turner and Ruskin, American water colors of the twentieth century, including Charles Hopkinson, John Marin and others. European prints and engravings of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, including Mantegna, Antonio Pollaiuolo, Dürer, Schongauer and others. All on exhibition through Oct. 31.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Street—Exhibition of Foreign Railway Posters. Through Nov. 4.

Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street—Exhibitions of Summer Sketches. Through Oct. 31.

Boston Public Library, Dartmouth and Boylston Streets—Treasure Room, Manuscripts and fine press editions of Edgar Allan Poe, indefinitely continuous. Pottery from the Paul Revere Pottery, Boston. Through Nov. 1.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Batiks on velvet, by Armando Arena. Hand-wrought silver by J. L. Sharrock. Through Nov. 2. Murals by Jeannie Ursula Dupee. Through Oct. 31.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings of the human figure from Dürer and Rembrandt to the present day. Through month of October.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Water colors of Hawaii by Dorothy George. Through Oct. 31.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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An International Daily Newspaper

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ERA OF SPENDING DECLARED ON WAY

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 30 (AP)—Prof. William Bailey, economist of the Travelers Insurance Company, yesterday predicted the coming years would bring an era of spending in this country as a substitute for stock market speculation. Addressing a meeting held in connection with the seventh annual Connecticut Insurance Day observance, Professor Bailey said people were seized with the get-rich-quick desire during 1927, 1928 and 1929.

"They were fooled once," he said. "They denied themselves things they would like to have bought in the hope of buying the more expensive things in the future. And they lost at both ends."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, with probably some light showers tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature; moderate westerly winds.

All New England States: Cloudy, with probably showers tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southwest winds and mostly overcast weather with probably occasional showers tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	56	64	Montreal	44	46
Bismarck	32	36	Nantucket	52	64
Boston	49	63	New Orleans	58	76
Buffalo	46	64	New York	52	64
Calgary	24	..	Norfolk, Va.	54	72
Charleston	58	78	North Platte	28	42
Chicago	42	46	Philadelphia	50	58
Cincinnati	42	60	Phoenix, Ariz.	54	92
Denver	24	48	Pittsburgh	46	64
Eastport, Me.	52	54	Portland, Me.	48	52
Hatteras	68	76	Raleigh	50	72
Honolulu, T.H.	..	..	St. Louis	44	50
Tp.m. Oct. 29	74	..	St. Paul	44	44
Helena, Mont.	30	52	Salt Lake City	38	56
Huron, S. D.	36	40	San Francisco	60	80
Jacksonville	60	80	Santa Fe, N.M.	28	50
Kansas City	40	46	Seattle	48	62
Key West	80	86	Tampa	66	82
Los Angeles	72	96	Washington	50	68
Memphis	44	68	Wichita, Kan.	36	50
Miami, Fla.	74	84	Williston, N.D.	32	48

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 30.
B—Maximum Oct. 29.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 1:11 p. m., Saturday 1:47 a. m.
Height of tides 9.6 feet 8.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:11 p. m.

TUFTS TRUSTEES ELECTED

At the annual meeting of the board of trustees of Tufts College yesterday, four new permanent trustees were added to its membership. These are: Mr. Wilmot R. Evans, president of the Five Cent Savings Bank of Boston; Mrs. Roland G. Hopkins of Brookline, formerly president of the Boston Branch of the Foreign Policy Association; Mr. Huntley N. Spaulding, former Governor of New Hampshire, and Mr. Samuel P. Capen, Tufts '98, now chancellor of the University of Buffalo.

PROF BUFFINTON ON TOUR

Prof. Arthur H. Buffinton of Williams College and his family depart on the steamer American Merchant from New York today on a nine months' sojourn in England and on the Continent.

Value of Market Research Stressed

Sales analysis and market research rather than merchandising research or salesmanship is the science of marketing, Mr. Harold A. Burch, assistant district manager of the New England office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, told members of the Propeller Club at their dinner meeting at the Boston Yacht Club last evening.

Modern methods call for exacting details of business to know the best path to follow, he said, and now one big textile firm gathers and supplies the facts on over 1500 items while they are fresh, answering 10 questions on who sold the goods, who bought, where, how much it cost to sell and advertise them, relation of sales to market opportunities, which items are most profitable, what markets or industries are capable of further development, what new uses can be developed for the products and whether or not the sales were in proportion to the productive capacity for the industry.

Analysis not infrequently shows that perhaps 85 per cent of a business comes from 20 per cent of the firm's customers; that 10 out of 25 items are being sold at a loss and that two accounts where $10,000 worth of products are sold to each per year, are not equally valuable because one buys in $50 lots and the other in $5000 lots, he pointed out.

Home Furnishings Topic of Lecture

Decoration is the important consideration in selling draperies and accessories, Mrs. Elsie K. Chamberlain told the Merchants' Institute of the Retail Trade Board, at Jordan Marsh Company auditorium, last evening. The talk was on "Selling Home Furnishings."

Advice as to selection of important home furnishing items, which is given by sales people, should be based on fuller knowledge of the fundamentals of design than it is at present. Much work is yet to be done in giving sales people sufficient instruction in methods of decoration. Sales people are at a disadvantage too often in not knowing enough about the problem to give really intelligent advice, she said.

Mrs. Chamberlain pointed out that women should have facts about their own homes in their possession when buying, though often they do not. Women should know the style of the house, whether it is colonial, English or mid-Victorian, she said. Women should know the type of woodwork in the various rooms. The thing women are vague about is the style of furniture they have, the exposure of the rooms and the size of windows, she said.

NEW ENGLAND METAL INDUSTRIES GROWING

In view of previous figures, the metal using industries of New England undoubtedly will be the largest and most important industrial activity of this section, Mr. Ray M. Hudson, industrial executive of the New England Council, said last night. Speaking before a group of New England teachers in Boston University's School of Education, Mr. Hudson pointed out that 53 of the 83 metal industries in the United States belong to the New England section.

In reviewing the beginnings of many present New England industries, Mr. Hudson spoke particularly of those requiring metals for their products. He further said that New England's metal products are famous throughout the world ranging from simple hardware to intricate machine tools, machinery, and a thousand and one other examples of metal craftsmanship, artistry and engineering design.

EDUCATION GOES FORWARD; YALE REPORT SHOWS

Economic Situation Does Not Stay Progress of University Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 30—Education is going forward at Yale University despite general economic conditions, Faculty, students and alumni are pulling together to realize their common objectives.

When the university faced an impending deficit during the last year, the Alumni University Fund Association came forward with a gift of $256,008 which cleared the books. This and similar measures are revealed in the annual report just issued here by Mr. George Parmly Day, treasurer.

Earnings and aid whereby students have been helped to pay their bills totaled $1,429,063. The number of applications for financial assistance in the form of work or loans increased from 1368 in the last report to 1792 in the current one.

More than 1500 students were aided through fellowships, scholarships and loans to the extent of about $685,000. This amount is only slightly less than one-third the sum paid by the entire student body in term bills.

Through the Bureau of Appointments, students secured work bringing to them $458,812. In addition, earnings of $284,705 were reported from positions secured by the students independently.

Alumni totaling more than 7200 contributed $232,032 to the alumni fund during the year. The total available resources of the Alumni Association were $406,573, more than half of which was presented to the university to balance its budget. In practically every year since the organization of the alumni movement in 1890, the alumni funds have materially assisted the university to balance its budget. In addition, these moneys have made possible the faculty-retiring allowance and group insurance plans.

Students are actually paying for their education only $1 for every $2.70 advanced by the university from investment income and other sources, the report continues. Tuition paid into the bursar's office represents only 27 per cent of the university's budget.

Yale's endowment now stands at $93,795,551, or 3½ times as large as it was 10 years ago. The total investments of the university as of June 30, 1931, amounted to $92,697,798.

COLLEGE HEADS HOLD CONFERENCE

The annual conference of the Association of New England Colleges, including 11 presidents and 19 deans, representing 14 colleges and universities, assembled today at Eliot House, Harvard University, to compare notes and to hold informal discussions. The conference will last two days, with three meetings today and three tomorrow. Though standardization in the colleges is not aimed at, it is expected that questions of athletic eligibility and general policies in curriculum will be discussed.

College presidents who are attending include Dr. James R. Angell, Yale; Dr. W. W. Atwood, Clark; Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, Bowdoin; Dr. Arthur S. Pease, Amherst; Dr. Remsen B. Ogilby, Trinity; Dr. Albert D. Mead, acting president of Brown; Dr. James L. McConaughy, Wesleyan; Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, Boston University; Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, Dartmouth; Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Williams; and Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, Harvard.

This Chrysanthemum Is 'a Bird'

FLOWERING PLANT SHAPED AS PEACOCK

One of the Designs Shown at Autumn Exhibit of Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Betty Boyd Bell Autographs Books

Betty Boyd Bell, 11-year-old author, will be in the book department of the Jordan Marsh Company tomorrow from 2 to 4 p. m. to autograph copies of her book, "Circus, A Young Girl's Story of Life Under the Big Top," published by Brewer, Warren & Putnam of New York.

Betty is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd L. Bell of 242 Jamaicaway, Jamaica Plain. Her father, former publicity agent for Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus, is now publicity director of the Metropolitan Theater. Betty traveled with her father for many years and knows intimately every one of the stars of the circus.

The foreword to the book is written by Con Colleano, wire artist. Miss Janet Mabie of The Christian Science Monitor and Betty's father collaborated in preparing the book for publication, but every word in the book is Betty's own.

Betty attends the Seeger School in Jamaica Plain and her ambition is to finish a course at Wellesley and then become a writer.

Music

Thomas Johnson

Last night in Jordan Hall, Thomas Johnson, tenor, sang a program of airs ancient and modern, to the capable accompaniments of Carl Feldman. Mr. Johnson divided his numbers into five groups, the first of which he devoted to Pergolesi, Carissimi and Mendelssohn. "Salve Dimora Caste e pura" from Gounod's "Faust" he set by itself, following it with a group by Beethoven, Schumann and Jensen. Group IV comprised for the most part songs of the ballad type and Group V contained four spirituals.

Mr. Johnson is not new to a Boston audience. His early recitals showed him possessed of a promising voice of lyric quality. He has now apparently reached the point where he must look carefully to his methods of tone production, lest he destroy that which he has so earnestly striven to build. His work last night revealed tones of natural beauty, yet, on the top notes, of so pinched a quality as to become colorless and uninteresting.

Although, in group one, Mr. Johnson sang correctly all the notes of the score, he did not quite succeed in offering a convincing interpretation. Possibly some slight alteration in breath control might have been to his advantage. Nor did he appear entirely comfortable in the Gounod aria. It was not until he reached the fourth group that he really found his stride. Obviously songs of the ballad type are at present more congenial material for Mr. Johnson. In Quilter's "Over the Mountains" he found a top note of a roundness and volume most encouraging. Since Mr. Johnson is an intelligent singer, it is reasonable to suppose that he will at once apply remedial measures to the faults which now threaten serious difficulty for him in the future. The small audience offered warm applause and recalled him for encores.

G. M. S.

Chrysanthemums In Odd Shapes Seen At Autumn Exhibit

Chrysanthemums, trained into such shapes as an airplane, a schooner, an old-fashioned bicycle, a windmill, a Japanese pagoda and an automobile—these are some of the artistic specimens constituting an unusual feature at the autumn exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society which opened today at Horticultural Hall.

These decorative plants were sent here by Mrs. E. V. Hartford of Newport, R. I., and were the work of her gardener, who devoted his summer to training them into their present shapes. The exhibit also contains a single chrysanthemum plant with a spread of 14 feet, said to be the largest in this section of the country.

The chrysanthemums, which were the most widely displayed flower at this year's show, covered almost the entire main floor, and hardy as well as greenhouse specimens were well represented. Among the exhibitors of the out-of-door variety were the Norfolk County Agricultural School and Mr. William M. Craig of Weymouth, Mass. The latest addition to the chrysanthemum family, the "Aladdin," was shown by Joseph Breck & Sons, Inc., of Boston, and was growing in a formal, walled section of garden at the back of which was a fountain. Other exhibitors in the chrysanthemum group included prominent nurseries and private growers in the East.

Next in popularity to the chrysanthemums were the carnations, which occupied the entire section of loges, giving off a pungent fragrance and displaying a wide variety of colors and types. There were also several exhibits of cut shrubs, evergreens and other garden plants and fruits and vegetables. An interesting feature was an assortment of grapes from the famous vineyard of Dr. Walter G. Kendall of Atlantic, Mass.

The show, which is open free to the public, will last two days, closing Sunday night.

JUTE MILLS CUT WAGES

LUDLOW, Mass., Oct. 29 (AP)—Salary reductions amounting to 10 per cent, effective Nov. 1, were announced today by the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates, manufacturers of jute products. The order affects not only the big local plant here, but officers of the company elsewhere

Former Meyer Jonasson Buyer
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Legs Spring Lamb	30c
Forequarter Lamb	12c
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Boneless Sirloin Roast	49c
Armour's Smoked Shoulder	16c
Fancy Fresh Fowl (4 lb. avg.)	29c
Fresh Broiler Chickens	39c
Santa Clara Prunes, 4 lbs	25c
J. A. Raspberry Jam, lb	15c
Bensdorp's Cocoa, ½ lb. can	29c
Toddy, ½ lb. can 23c	1 lb. 39c

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Best Roasting Chicken (3½)	lb 29c	Best Cranberries	lb 5c
Best Roasting Chicken (4)	lb 33c	Best Brussels Sprouts	box 15c
Best Fowl (3½ lbs.)	lb 25c	Best Baldwin Apples	lb 5c
Best Fowl (4 lbs.)	lb 30c	Campbell's Tomato Soup	4 cans 29c
Best Forequarter Lamb	lb 10c	Friend's Beans	large can 17c
Choice Peas, our greatest bargain	can 15c	Best English Muffins	doz. 15c
Best Large Grapefruit	each 10c	Uneeda Bakers Saltines	1 lb can 28c
Best Concord Grapes	basket 15c	Hood's Milk	qt. 11c

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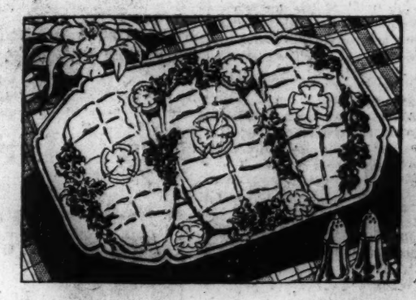

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Three clear, flaky white fillets, entirely free from bones and skin—yet ocean fresh and temptingly full-flavored—are now packaged in sanitary cartons under the famous Birdseye label. Each fillet is solid meat, and of such selected excellence that a three pound fish is required to cut just one pound of fillets.

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LACK OF STEADY WORK BLAMED ON ANTITRUST LAW

Steel Industry Leader Is Dubious Over Plan for Economic Council

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 — Mr. James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, added his voice yesterday to those who are seeking modification of the antitrust laws when he blamed these laws for lack of continuity of employment in the steel industry.

"With the Clayton and Sherman Acts hanging like the sword of Damocles over our heads, preventing any form of trade coöperation, the steel industry is suffering from severe competition," he told the La Follette subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Manufacturing.

Without greater organization within the industry he held any harmonizing of production and consumption, on which continuity of employment depends, to be impossible.

Mr. Farrell did not favor complete abolition of the antitrust laws, contending that excessive consolidation might be as undesirable as unrestrained competition, but felt they should be modified to permit reasonable trade organizations such as those envisaged in the "Swope plan."

Mr. Farrell's testimony was the contribution of the steel industry to the investigations by the La Follette committee into the feasibility of establishing a national economic council Mr. Eugene Meyer, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, was another important witness who appeared yesterday.

Both Mr. Farrell and Mr. Meyer expressed themselves as extremely dubious concerning the possible value to American industry and business of a national economic planning organization. Mr. Meyer felt more could be accomplished through administrative contacts than through another formal government organization. Mr. Farrell said he could not attempt to speak for industry as a whole, but felt that nothing could be gained for the steel industry from such an organization

In answer to questions from Senator Robert M. La Follette Jr. of Wisconsin, chairman, Mr. Farrell explained that economic planning could hardly be applied to the steel industry, due to its dependence on unpredictable orders.

With orders fallen off to 30 per cent of normal capacity, he said the corporation had been forced to some reduction in employment, but had managed not to let it fall below 77 per cent.

Reduction of wages, he implied, had been forced by the methods of competition employed in the frantic efforts within the industry to acquire a share in the greatly reduced market.

Wages and employment would both be stabilized by trade organization, since a fair distribution of the market would eliminate disastrous methods of competition. Each producer would receive a fair share of the demand to fill and would thus be able to assure more regular work at regular wages.

Mr. Farrell blamed the Smoot-Hawley tariff for part of the steel industry's depressed state. Putting the by-products of the industry on the free list had, he said, practically destroyed the domestic market for the coal tar and other by-products of the coke process. He also held that the tariff protection on steel is practically worthless.

Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, chairman of the governing board of the Chase National Bank, and member of the committee appointed by the London Conference in August to examine Germany's credit problems, appeared before the committee today also advocating liberalization of the anti-trust laws and expressing firm opposition to any form of national economic council.

Mr. Wiggin maintained the depression had not resulted from uncontrolled speculative activities within the United States and that therefore adequate control of speculation would not prevent recurrence of depression. He blamed the depression rather on excessive tariffs, Government interference in international trade through valorization, low money rates and political disturbances in India, China and Russia.

He held the factors really responsible for the depression were quite beyond the control of any economic council. He then offered as his own remedy (1) reduced tariffs, (2) reduced reparations, (3) reduced inter-allied debts, and (4) rapprochement between France and Germany.

Gain in Harvesting Offsets Declines In Union Trades

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—An unemployment increase of two-tenths of 1 per cent in October was reported to the American Federation of Labor from trade unions, Mr. William Green, president, said today.

In the first half of October 19.6 per cent of the membership was out of work, compared with 19.4 per cent in September and 19.2 per cent in August. An unemployment increase at this time of year is not unusual, Mr. Green stated. A similar increase occurred in October even in the normal year of 1928.

About 30,000 persons lost their jobs in industry in October, it was pointed out, but farmers took on some 40,000 workers to help with harvesting. The federation's estimate of the total number out of work in the United States for October remains practically the same as in September, 5,600,000 persons.

The number of persons working on short schedule increased from 18 to 19 per cent, Mr. Green announced. "This increase," he said, "is a healthy sign in a period when unemployment is rising. It seems likely that an effort is being made to keep men at work at least part time, for up to October our figures had shown a more than normal increase in part-time work. Therefore, it seems likely that if more part-time work had not been given in October, the unemployment increase would have been greater," he said.

European Radio Systems Surveyed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—The government-operated British Broadcasting Corporation has voluntarily contributed large sums to aid the people in the present depression, according to Mr. Armstrong Perry, former specialist in education by radio, Interior Department. This was done, he cabled, in spite of the fact that the Government retained one-third of the $7,000,000 received from listener-taxed receiving sets.

Mr. Perry, who is now director of the service bureau of the National Committee on Education, is making an extended survey of European broadcasting systems. This action is contrasted by the committee with the fact that the privately owned R. C. A. has never yet declared a dividend on its common stock holdings.

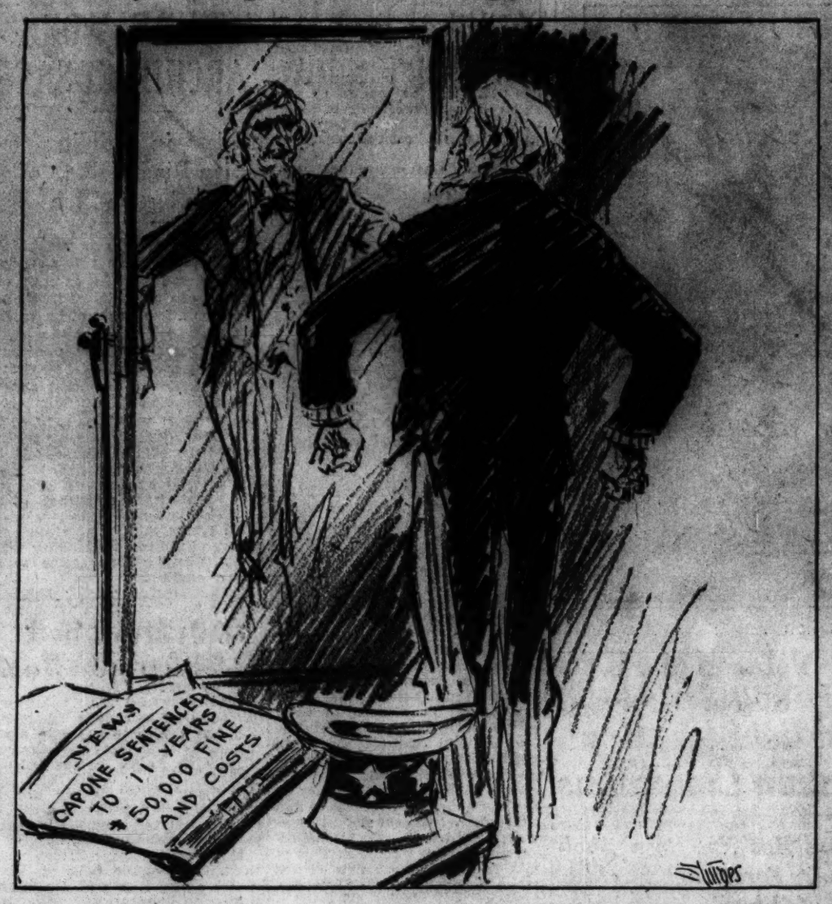
R. C. A.'s annual report for 1930 shows the corporation's gross income for the year to have been more than $137,000,000; net income $5,526,293. Of this last amount, $5,526,000 was paid as dividends on preferred stock.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Berzie Bunnell, Plainville, Conn.
Marjorie E. Morse, Plainville, Conn.
Mrs. Elizabeth P. Turner, Memphis, Tenn.

'He Only Thought He Was a Bigger Man Than I Am'



GOVERNORS ASK LEGISLATION ON JOBLESS RELIEF

Western Group Petitions Congress for Speeded Public Works

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 30—Western governors have requested Congress to give unemployment relief legislation precedence over all other issues in a resolution adopted at the final session of the Western Governors' Conference here yesterday. The resolution specified that legislation be enacted to provide for an enlarged and accelerated program of public works, including highways, river and harbor improvements, public buildings and reclamation projects.

Speed in executing the federal building program already authorized and federal coöperation in establishing families on small tracts of land were urged for unemployment relief.

The governors indorsed recommendations of President Hoover's committee that all unappropriated public lands not in established reserves be returned to the states.

Restoration of silver in the monetary system was urged by the conference in a resolution requesting the President to call or obtain an international conference on silver. The governors also took action approving tariffs on copper, lumber and oil.

Enlarged camp facilities and recreational areas in national forests, increased roads and trails in forest preserves, additional fire protection in forests and continuance of emergency road appropriations from the Government were urged in a another series of resolutions.

The Addison Smith bill, providing money for refunding obligations of deserving irrigation districts, was approved and the conference recommended a modified moratorium in individual cases on reclamation projects.

In the interests of adequate water supply for western states, the conference called upon Congress to authorize a study relating to a complete system of dams and reservoirs on headwater streams of western rivers.

National Forests Studied for Power

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—Classification and study of all lands in the national forests having water-power values is scheduled for the near future, it was announced today by Mr. T. W. Norcross, chief engineer of the forest service in the Department of Agriculture.

It has been estimated that the national forests include one-fourth of the power resources of the United States, Mr. Norcross said, but this estimate may be somewhat in error because of lack of basic information on stream flow, head and other pertinent factors.

Through this study the Forest Service hopes to provide a basis for long-term planning of the handling of land having power potentialities and to permit national forest administration which will assure utilization of the lands to their highest efficiency.

FORD WORKERS PAY REDUCED TO $6-A-DAY SCALE

Wage Basis Adopted in 1929 Adopted to Alleviate Trade Abandoned

DETROIT, Oct. 30 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company has returned to the $6-a-day minimum wage, abandoning the $7 "emergency rate" placed in effect Dec. 1, 1929, which it described as a $35,000,000 "contribution to the betterment of conditions."

A statement issued last night said the company reverted three weeks ago to the $6 rate "paid by the company throughout the so-called 'prosperity years' of 1919 to 1929."

"The Ford Motor Company has not changed its standard wage rates nor abandoned its basic wage principles," the statement added. "Its wages remain the highest in the automotive industry."

For several weeks there have been persistent rumors of a wage readjustment in Ford plants, but until last night company officials declined to discuss them.

Henry Ford announced the increase in minimum wage rate from $6 to $7 a day following a conference of business executives with President Hoover shortly after the collapse of the stock market in the fall of 1929.

"Proportionate increases were made to every employee in every plant." This "emergency rate," the company said, has cost the company $38,176,104, or an average of $1,600,000 a month, during the 22 months it has been in effect.

Coincidental with the reduction in the minimum wage, the company said, it abandoned the rule by which men were hired at a $6 a day probationary rate and the minimum $6 rate will apply at once for ordinary labor, grading upwards in the more skilled jobs.

A three-day-a-week schedule has prevailed in most departments of the Ford plant for nearly two years. A few departments have been on a five-day basis, but others recently have been closed down entirely.

United States Line Reorganization Gains Approval

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—With Shipping Board approval, a huge combine of east and west coast interests will attempt to reorganize the United States Lines.

Except for minor details, the board has accepted a proposal of the United States Lines Company of Nevada, a newly organized group, to take over and operate the Leviathan and other ships sold by the Government to the company formed by Mr Paul W. Chapman of New York. The new company is a holding corporation controlled by the Dollar-Dawson Pacific coast interests and the Roosevelt - International Mercantile Marine Company of New York.

Two new fast liners are also under construction with the aid of federal loans. The original United States Lines organization formed by Mr. Chapman encountered financial difficulties as a result of the slump in ocean travel to and from Europe. Mr. Chapman sought relief months ago from the board.

Weeks of negotiations led to submission of bids for operating the ships by Chapman interests and the Roosevelt Company. Finally the combine of East-West interests was effected while the board held previous offers in abeyance.

Picture of Universe Unrolled By Dr. Hubble in Princeton Talk

Revelations Made by 100-Inch Telescope at Mt. Wilson Are Described by Observer Who Says Universe Cannot Extend Indefinitely

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 30 (AP)—The first complete popular picture of those parts of the universe discovered to date with the world's greatest telescope was described at Princeton University last night.

The talk was by Dr. Edwin Hubble, world famous observer on the 100-inch telescope at Mt. Wilson, California, whose observations recently have helped Einstein and others to begin revision of their ideas.

Dr. Hubble described the region of the nebulæ, 30,000,000 of them, each a separate universe, much like the Milky Way, which is the "universe" of 200 million light years in diameter to which the earth belongs.

The 100-inch telescope, which, he said, could distinguish an arc light on the moon, shows the nebulæ lying beyond a vast void surrounding the Milky Way. It shows them as far out as 300 million light years, which means it would take an express train at the speed of light 300,000,000 years to travel to the outermost one.

The faintest of the nebulæ, said Dr. Hubble, is about 1,000,000 times fainted than the faintiest star visible to the eye.

These island universes are rushing around in space, each in its own direction, at an average speed of about 100 miles a second. But all of those very far out appear to be receding from the earth at speeds increasing with the distance. The farthest one seems to be speeding away at 12,000 miles a second.

One of the most startling facts shown by the big telescope is that the distribution of the nebulæ, when considered on a grand scale, is approximately uniform in space. "Everywhere and in all directions," said Dr. Hubble, "the observable region appears to be very much the same."

After describing what the 100-inch sees, Dr. Hubble said:

"The universe must extend beyond these positions and for a while at least the new region must be much like the known.

"But it cannot extend indefinitely. An infinite, homogeneous universe is not compatible with our present knowledge of the laws and phenomena of nature.

"The blackening of the night sky and the stability of planetary and stellar systems, that is, the accumulation of luminosity and the accumulation of the gravitational field, both argue against the possibility of such an infinite universe."

The night sky reference, Dr. Hubble explained, meant if the universe were infinite and filled with stars like the known portion of space, the starlight probably would light up the night sky.

GENEVA CONFERENCE KEY TO WORLD PEACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRURO, N. S., Oct. 30—If the coming Geneva disarmament conference fails, war is not far distant, declared Mr. F. W. Patterson, president of Acadia University, in addressing a mass meeting in the interest of peace. "Think peace, teach peace, resist militarized class," he urged.

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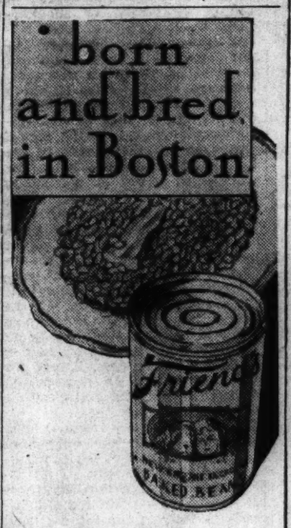

Ever since Colonial days, people have associated baked beans with Boston . . . and anyone who has eaten them knows that real Boston baked beans taste different from any other.

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* * *

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Melrose Station, Boston, Massachusetts

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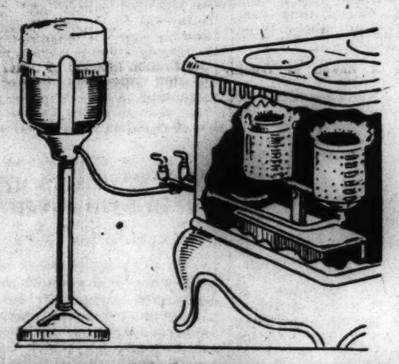

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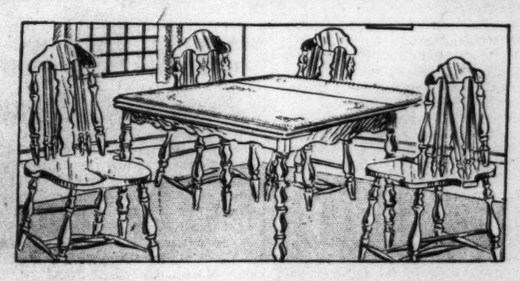
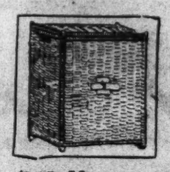
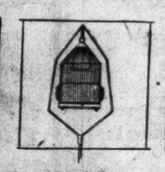
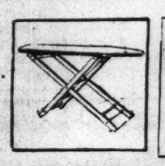



$3.95 Hampers, $2.39


$4.49 Bird Cages, $2.49

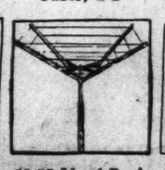

$1.75 Ironing Table, $1

$6.50 Unfinished Table, $3.89

$1.95 Unfinished Chair, $1

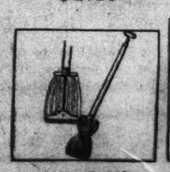
$2.25 Ash Cans, $1.69

$1.50 Garbage Can, 89c

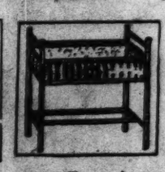

$8.95 Yard Reel, $5.49

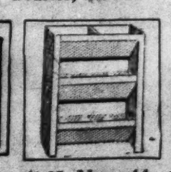
$3.95 Electric Toaster, $2.59

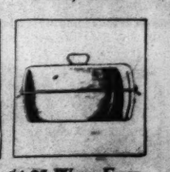
$1.25 Dutch Oven, 89c


Betty Bright Mops, 79c

$1.25 Skillet Sets, 89c


$2.75 Ferneries, $1.99


$1.25 Vegetable Bin, 89c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BOSTON

JUNIOR THEATRE GIVES CLASSICS MODERN MILIEU

Mrs. Tinnin in Boston to Prepare for Opening of Winter Season

When E. H. Sothern, and his wife, Julia Marlowe, saw that something must be done to give young people good plays, if there was to be any theater audience 10 years hence, they asked Mrs. Glenna Smith Tinnin and Miss Katherine S. Brown to see what they could do about making sure the theater would continue to attract young people because it could give them good plays to enjoy.

Mrs. Tinnin and Miss Brown had been managers for Mr. Sothern's recitals, and they knew what he meant by good plays.

There were actors and actresses to be had. And the Sotherns thought that "the literary classics of our own and other times" would furnish the plays. Where, then, was there a theater whose controlling officers would be hospitable to plays by Barrie, Stevenson, Shakespeare, Milne and Dickens?

It developed that there was a theater available in Washington for such a venture. And so, in 1928, the Nationla Junior Theatre came into existence. Called "Junior Theatre" because its originators wished to make clear that it was not a theater whose plays were restrictively children's plays, but would interest young people from 8 to 18, with no bars against their parents either.

Preparing for Season

Mrs. Tinnin is in Boston now, preparing for the opening of the National Junior Theatre season, every third Saturday for six times, of the plays given under the sponsorship of the Professional Players, led by Miss Rebekah Hobbs. And she explained, at the Hotel Touraine, some of the distinguishing marks of the theater that would, in any other year but this curious one, have contributed to making the theater eligible for an entire season in New York; a plan which is, by the way, only deferred and not given up.

"We found that we had a little educational work to do with parents," Mrs. Tinnin said, "who wondered if certain plays by Shakespeare, and Dickens, and Stevenson were not 'too old' for the younger children. But it was not difficult to let them see that children who have read the stories of Stevenson, and of Barrie and of Mark Twain and Dickens are generally eager to see dramatic versions of the stories, mounted on the stage.

"After all 'The Tale of Two Cities,' and 'Ivanhoe,' and some of the stories of James Fenimore Cooper are required reading in the lower schools. It isn't a very wide step to appreciation of them on the stage. If the stories are not 'too old' to be read in school, surely they are not 'too old' for the stage, where the text is illumined by the art of interpretation.

Speed and Dash Required

"When it came to the children, we found out at once that we had a definite job of catching and holding the interest of what was, really, a 'motion picture public.' Our young people were accustomed to the dash and speed and brittleness of movies, and so we had to interpret our plays with dash and speed too, that they might not conclude the stage had become a slow coach.

"I remember a most interesting experience during our first Philadelphia season which was under the auspices of the Art Alliance. When the plays had been completed, one of our associates went in front of the curtain to consult with the audience, to learn what the next season should open with.

"'Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch'?" he asked and was amazed when a great wave of negation swept over the lights at him.

"We Want Shakespeare"

"A boy leaned out of one of the boxes and cried 'We want "Hamlet"! And "Julius Cæsar," and "Merchant of Venice" and "Twelfth Night," too, if you could manage it, sir.'

"Our representative was surprised and interested.

"'You mean you want a Shakespearean repertoire?'

"He was left no doubt by the great roar of 'Yes' that came back to him.

"Miss Brown and I thought that over for quite a while, and we concluded that our audience, having just seen 'The Tale of Two Cities,' had come so under the grip of its noble tragedy, had been so filled and lifted with it, they could not think of desiring anything less. Hence the demand for Shakespeare."

Mrs. Tinnin said it was the custom of the Junior Theater to begin in a new city with a series of plays which were "not too strong meat." That Booth Tarkington's "Penrod," and Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer (which opens the season tomorrow in Boston), served to sort of "ease" the young people into the feeling and idea of the theater. And that then the repertoire was sufficiently flexible to allow an unfolding of presentations which was compatible with the tastes of the subscribers.

Neither Miss Brown nor Mrs. Tinnin is financially benefited from their work with the Junior Theater. It has been enough to them to arrange for the presentation of good plays for the cities in which there were audiences of young people desirous of seeing them. And the established ideal of Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe for the venture is, after all, a very clearly defined one, to which all right-minded people, interested in helping the drama to take its proper place in the experience of young people, will readily subscribe.

"A young and advancing theater," the Sotherns described it, "in step with young and advancing Americans, ever mindful that the good and the new have their roots in the best of the old."

Attwill Protests Oversized Trucks

Railroad taxes and regulations should not be further pyramided and taxes on trucks should be increased proportionally to those imposed on the railroads, Mr. Henry C. Attwill, chairman of the Department of Public Utilities, told legislators yesterday.

Speaking before the special commission studying the proposed legislation for highway transportation, Mr. Attwill declared that the size of trucks and truck loads should be reduced and regulated and trailers should be removed from the road. The State permits far too many oversized trucks to race over and destroy the highways, he said. Mr. Attwill believed that freight should be so regulated that rails should be assigned all the shipping they can handle efficiently. He would have restrictions set on the amount of freight to be transported over the highways.

Defending the trucking industry, Mr. Day Baker, representing the Massachusetts Motor Truck Club, declared that if all the trucks in the State were put into operation at one time, they could handle only a small percentage of the carrier business as compared to the capacity of the railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL PLANS CUT IN WAGES

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—The New York Central Railroad today announced that its officials are negotiating with the road's employees to have them voluntarily accept a 10 per cent wage reduction for a period of one year.

Since the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the application of the railroads for a 15 per cent freight rate increase, there had been repeated rumors in Wall Street that the railroads would seek to reach some agreement with various classes of employees whereby the workers would voluntarily accept a temporary reduction in wages. The Gulf, Mobile & Northern System already has announced such an agreement with a large number of its employees.

WOMEN EXHIBIT WORK IN DESIGNING

An exhibition of houses and gardens designed by women is being held in The Cambridge School galleries at 53 Church Street, Cambridge. The collection of photographs contains examples of work by well-known practicing architects and landscape architects. It includes designs by Mabel Keyes Babcock, Mary P. Cunningham, Victorine du Pont Homsey, Howe, Manning and Almy, Elizabeth G. Pattee and Constance Peters, Henrietta Marquis Pope and Eleanor Raymond, all of Boston.

The galleries are open from 9 to 5 Monday to Friday, and on Saturday until 1 p. m. The exhibition closes Nov. 7.

HAMPDEN TEACHERS OPPOSE CRIME FILMS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 30 (AP)—The Hampden County Teachers' Association in convention here today adopted resolutions deploring the unwholesome influence of motion pictures that overemphasize crime, the life of law breakers and other unwholesome social problems which were declared to handicap teachers in their work of inculculating high ideals in children and developing and enriching their characters.

Another resolve stressed the importance of renewed and increased emphasis in teaching the truth about the evil effects of narcotics, tobacco and intoxicating liquors.

Exponent of Junior Dramatics

MRS. GLENNA SMITH TINNIN

Newspaper Restrictions Form Greatest of Difficulties For Student of Italian Conditions

Fascists Maintain Freedom Has Not Been Abolished, but All Journals Are Forced to Express Only Views of 'Chief'

FASCIST ITALY—*Third of six articles*

By PAUL CREMONA

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The absence of a free and independent press is one of the greatest difficulties facing an investigator who endeavors to study conditions in Italy. Fascists maintain that the freedom of the press has not been abolished but that, on the contrary, there is no other country in the world where the press enjoys such unlimited liberty as in Italy. This may appear somewhat strange to many readers, who will ask themselves if perchance Fascists are not laboring under some fundamental illusions on what constitutes liberty, but this is the view held by many leading Fascists on the question.

It is not necessary to live long in Italy to discover that, whatever the Fascists may pretend, the Italian press is muzzled in a manner which has never been accomplished since Caxton invented printing. For the last five years the Italian press has been the mouthpiece of the central government or of the local Fascist authorities. All the newspapers throughout Italy, without an exception, respond to the will of a single individual, and should by misfortune any paper inadvertently express views different to those held by the chief, it is promptly confiscated.

Needless to say, the Opposition press no longer exists. The organs of the Opposition parties have either been suppressed or have passed into the hands of Fascists. Even the Roman Catholic press in Italy, which was always pro-Fascist, has almost entirely disappeared. There are still numerous weekly publications of a purely religious character, but as regards Roman Catholic dailies only one or two of any importance have survived. The Osservator Romano, the official organ of the Vatican, is considered in Italy as a foreign newspaper and is not subject to the Italian press laws.

The Italian press is, of course, useless as a guide to the real thoughts and feelings of the nation. It does not represent any independent opinion, but the opinion dictated to it from above. Day after day, the Italian papers appear with the same eulogies, full of high-sounding adjectives, for the Duce and the other Fascist leaders.

Tired of Flattery

Such an abuse has been made of these praises that Signor Benito Mussolini, Premier, himself has become tired of this continuous flattery, but it seems almost impossible to stem the current of enthusiasm by which the young Fascist writers are carried away. The leading articles in the various newspapers, either on events at home or abroad, all express identical ideas, are all cast in the same mold, to such an extent that one needs only to read a single editorial to have an idea of the attitude of the whole press of the kingdom on any given subject.

All foreign news is presented in such a manner as to enhance the merits of the Fascist régime. Politics invades literary criticism and sporting news. Preventive censorship does not exist in Italy, but should any editor venture to publish anything that is not agreeable to the Government, he risks having his paper confiscated, besides even more serious consequences.

The journalist, in the Fascist régime, has been deprived of all initiative and reduced to the status of a mere bureaucrat. It must be admitted, however, that the Fascist press is one of the cleanest in the world. Crime stories and the like are dealt with briefly and without those sensational descriptions and details which reporters used to indulge in formerly in order to excite the morbid curiosity of the readers.

Naturally the absence of a free press gives rise to the wildest rumors, which it is always very difficult to control and which are for the most part exaggerated. A government that controls the organs of public opinion must suffer from the exaggeration of rumor. If one were to catalogue the principal "dicerie," or gossipings, of a capital without a free press, it would be easy to fill several columns of this paper.

Organs of State

The Fascist conception of the function of the press in modern times is distinctly peculiar. Signor Lando Ferretti, a deputy and head of the press bureau of the Prime Minister Department, in a speech at Varese last November described the conditions of the press in Italy as follows:

"The old idea of the freedom of the press is confronted in Italy with a new conception—the responsibility of the press. In other countries the press is at the service of particular groups, but governments nevertheless, in some countries at least, find means of corrupting or silencing newspapers. The Fascists press, following the pioneer example of Signor Mussolini's own paper, Il Popolo d'Italia, opened a new cycle in the history of the press, in which newspapers are no longer the organs of conflicting parties or of contending interests but rather the means of propaganda and advance of the new state in which everyone works in disciplined accord for a common aim and ideal.

"Hence came the necessity of a new legislation based on the principle of responsibility. The corner stone of our reforms is the constitution of a responsible manager, professionally capable and of moral integrity, who is answerable for the newspaper and with the exaction of a declaration that he is ready to defend the state against all hidden and insinuating powers. Except for these two formalities any citizen whosoever may found and circulate a newspaper in Italy."

The absence of any internal issue which can absorb the energy of Italian journalists has led the Fascist press to direct most of its attacks and criticism against those nations which are suspected of being hostile to Italy in the international field. Sometimes these press campaigns are merely responses to special provocations, but more often it is the Fascist press which takes the initiative in attacking this or that nation. The most violent press campaigns are directed against France and Juogslavia.

Treated Courteously

Foreign correspondents in Italy find themselves in a situation which perhaps has no parallel in any other country. Although relations between the Foreign Press Association and the Government have been at times strained on account of the censorship, foreign journalists have invariably been treated in a friendly and courteous manner by the authorities, and especially by Signor Mussolini.

The number of foreign correspondents expelled from Italy by the Fascist Government during the past nine years may be counted on the fingers of one hand. Their main complaint against the Italian Government is not about the censorship in itself, for no one questions the right of the Goverment to have a censorship if it so desires, but the way the censorship is conducted. The authorities deny the existence of a censorship, but it is an "open" secret that all press cables and radio messages are forwarded to the Ministry of the Interior for perusal before they can be transmitted.

It sometimes happens—and it is this which mostly annoys foreign correspondents—that messages are held up for hours at a stretch, and a delay of 10 and 20 hours in transmission is by no means uncommon. When protests have been lodged against these methods, evasive answers were always received, the whole blame being generally thrown on the telegraph clerk or operator.

Italians are sensitive to criticism, but it must not be thought that any pressure is made upon foreign correspondents to describe Italian conditions in a manner favorable to the Government. As a matter of fact, it is not so much actual criticism that is resented, but rather the way in which it is presented and the purpose which may have prompted it.

In a country where the press is controlled, as it is here, it is difficult for a correspondent to check the accuracy of the many stories unfavorable to the Government which come to his knowledge. In such cases the care of the correspondent is to try and find out the truth, whether it be favorable or unfavorable to the Government.

When the journalist's policy is based on an honest endeavor to find the truth, his comment and criticism, being in good faith, meets no objection and is even welcomed. This at least is the point of view of the Italian authorities on this question.

Knights Templars Install Officers

Right Eminent Mark Norris, of Grand Rapids, Mich., Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Encampment of the United States, is in Boston today inspecting the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The commandery, holding its 128th annual conclave at the Masonic Temple, listened to reports of all committees this morning, followed by the election of officers and installation ceremonies this afternoon.

Eminent Sir George L. Dodd, City Treasurer, Newport, R. I., was elected Grand Commander of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island district, succeeding Mr. Frederick H. Briggs. He selected for his Grand Warder, Mr. E. Louis Shepley, of Newport, R. I., Grand Master of Masons in Rhode Island.

Tonight the Past Commanders Association will meet at the Parker House, with Right Eminent Harry G. Pollard of Lowell, Grand Senior Warden, Grand Encampment of the United States, presiding.

Food Riot Center Now 'The Land of Plenty'

ENGLAND, Ark., Oct. 30 (AP)—The finest agricultural products of this community were put on display here yesterday to prove things have changed in England.

Widely publicized as the scene of a so-called "food riot" last winter, when the Red Cross was feeding drought sufferers, the England community now calls itself "the land of plenty."

Farmers, who were destitute last winter, brought a wide variety of farm products, livestock and poultry to town for exhibition at the first annual merchants and farmers trades day.

Canned goods and other foodstuffs prepared for the winter, something not done on a large scale before, also were on display.

EAGLEVILLE COMPANY SOLD AT AUCTION

EAGLEVILLE, Conn., Oct. 30 (AP)—The Eagleville Company's four-story frame mill and 14 tenement houses, land and water rights, sold at auction yesterday for $12,265, nearly $20,000 less than the estate was purchased for in 1916.

The mill, seven miles from Willimantic, was purchased by Mr. William E. Clark, a real estate operator of Willimantic, for "speculative purposes" at a bid of $3000. The residences brought anyhere from $150 to $600.

WAGE CUT MUST ASSURE WORK, ARCHITECT SAYS

Leaders in Building Design Discuss Effect of Reduction Plan

Data obtained from representative architects indicate that they concur in regarding a reduction in wages of employees in the building trades of Boston as a forerunner of increased building.

Mr. Leonard C. Wason, president and treasurer of the Aberthaw Company, referring to a recent statement to the effect that building employees' wages are at the present 35 per cent out of line with other wages, recalled the builders' strike of 1921, when building was curtailed until labor costs were reduced—a situation that might have somewhat of a parallel today.

Mr. Wason said he was informed of several projects for building that are awaiting a lower wage scale among employees.

Assurance that greater building activity would result, in the opinion of Mr. W. Stanley Parker, Boston architect, must be the preliminary condition to the acceptance of a wage cut by the employees of the building trades of Boston.

Such assurance Mr. Parker regarded as fair to both the employees and the contractors. While some reduction of wages was deemed wise by Mr. Parker, he asserted the immediate step is to ascertain just how many projects would be initiated by such a wage cut. A canvas of the architects would, he said, provide the necessary figures.

If a reduced wage meant more work, Mr. Parker believed labor would accept the cut. But more work must be assured.

Reduced wages, without an agreement for the restoration of the higher scale when better conditions should return, were regarded by the architect as undesirable and impossible.

To the question as to whether or not lower costs would speed up building, Mr. Parker said he thought in some cases it would provide the incentive to build.

He pointed out that the reduced cost of materials represents doubtless, in part, the wages of other lines of labor having been cut. Thus it is possible that some owners are awaiting a drop in the one cost that remains up in localities where wages are fixed by agreement, the cost of assembling the building.

The paramount consideration was, in Mr. Parker's opinion, the protection of our standard of living. No program should necessitate the lowering of that standard, he said.

FRENCH SCHOLARSHIP GIVEN TO HARVARD

A "Traveling Scholarship of the French Government," in the form of 50,000 francs, has been presented to Harvard University through the French Embassy in Washington and the honorary consul in Boston, it was announced. Its purpose is to strengthen the friendship between the United States and France, it is said, by spreading knowledge of the French language.

At the present rate of foreign exchange, this sum will amount to about $3000. Interest on it will accumulate for two years at a time, at the end of which it will be given as a scholarship to some student at Harvard's French department, who is working for a degree of Doctor of Philosophy in French, and who needs several weeks' study in French libraries or archives to complete his thesis. This interest probably will amount to about $250 biennially.

Edison Leaves Bulk of Estate To Younger Sons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 30—The bulk of Mr. Thomas A. Edison's estate, estimated unofficially at more than $12,000,000, was left to his two younger sons, Mr. Charles Edison and Mr. Theodore M. Edison, according to the inventor's will, which was filed in the surrogate's office of Essex County, New Jersey, yesterday.

Mr. Edison made no bequests to natural science, education, charity or art, but he left legacies totaling $28,000 to three workers who had been associated with him in his work since his early days. The will made no provision for Mrs. Edison, the testament explaining that she had already been a dequately provided for.

The Edison laboratory in West Orange, the Edison quarries in Warhad already been adequately proventor's shares of capital stock in Thomas A. Edison, Inc., valued unofficially at more than $10,000,000, and in Edison Cement Corporation will go to Mr. Charles and Mr. Theodore Edison under the will. They will also share equally with Mr. Edison's four other children in the income from his government bonds, railroad bonds and first mortgage bonds of the Edison Cement Corporation, and will receive 40 per cent each of debenture notes, valued unofficially at $1,070,000.

BELGIAN MINERS' PAY CUT

BRUSSELS, Oct. 30 (AP)—Wages of Belgian miners were reduced 5 per cent today.

The Perfect Gift for Your Bridge Playing Friends

This Card Table Cover is a thing of beauty and usefulness. Your friends will thank you the whole year through. Made of best quality green felt trimmed in gold braid; lies perfectly flat; cards lift easily. Sent postpaid at $2.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

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We are at this time featuring English reproductions in high-grade silver-plated ware. Unusual things that will appeal to you, and invite you to come and see them.

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Neatly embroidered, regular $1.50.
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Special for This Week
Only $2.88

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LOWELL'S BEST BATTERY VALUE
Tomorrow the last day
$3.88
With your old battery
13 plates

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Merchandise of MERIT Only
LOWELL, MASS.

12 Events of Wide Appeal!

1. Sale Rayon Undies.
2. Sale Men's Flannelette Pajamas and Nightshirts, $1, $1.35, $1.65
3. Sale Lace and Satin Neckwear, $1
4. Bridge Accessories.
5. Children's Costumes for Hallowe'en $1
6. Birdseye Frosted Foods.
7. Sale Children's and Infants' Wearables ..... 94¢
8. Sale Bedspreads $1.95, $2.95, $3.45, $4.95
9. Sale Quality Hosiery ..... $1.00 3 pairs $3
10. Sale Toiletries and Home Needs.
11. Sale Canned Foods, nationally known.
12. Housewares Specials. 10 items of interest now at very low prices.

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A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
LOWELL, MASS.
—Ends Saturday Night—
The Big Canned Food Sale
Buy your Winter's supply of Fruits and Vegetables NOW —and SAVE.
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The removal of The FAREST SHOE STORE, formerly at 232 Mass. Avenue, to
The FACTORY RETAIL STORE
Catering to Footwear Needs of the Entire Family
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Telephone or mail orders for our unusual 75-cent service or chiffon hosiery gladly filled.
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The highest standards of cleanliness, efficiency, service, and economy are constantly maintained in each one of our 157 restaurants. Everything—from a sandwich to a full course meal—served swiftly, in most cheerful surroundings and at prices remarkably low.

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Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. S. T.)

CHICOPEE FALLS PLANTS TO REOPEN

CHICOPEE FALLS, Mass., Oct. 30 (AP)—The plant of the Fisk Rubber Co., which closed Oct. 16, will reopen Monday, it was announced today, operating on a five-day week as previously and employing 1600 hands. No wage changes are contemplated it is said.

The sporting goods manufacturing plant of A. G. Spalding & Bros. also will resume operations Monday after two weeks shutdown for inventory. This plant will operate 35 hours weekly and employ 900.

PAPER COMPANY CUTS WAGES

PEPPERELL, Mass., Oct. 30 (AP)—All persons connected with the Nashua River Paper Company were notified today of a 10 per cent cut in all salaries and wages, effective Nov. 2. The plant employs 300 persons.

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Party Decorations and Favors
Dennison Novelties
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At new lower prices
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THE NEW
Hollywood Sofa
with companion chairs
is now being shown in a variety of the newer fabrics featuring Rust and Sage colorings.
See this new ensemble on our street floor.
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One of the largest and most modern Beauty Salons in New England. Phone 4-3236 for Appointment.
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BLUE FOXES
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just in . . . specially priced
74c *PAIR*
Two very popular styles. CHIFFONS with picot tops, sheer clear weave. French heels. SERVICE WEIGHTS with 2-ply lisle top and sole, reinforced at wear points.
New Fall Colors! All sizes 8½ to 10½. All first quality.
Street Floor
Denholm & McKay Co.
WORCESTER, MASS.

INDUSTRY TOLD TO FACE TASK WITH COURAGE

Edgerton Urges Return to Moral Standards in Trade Relations

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—Mr. John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, called upon members of his organization at their thirty-sixth annual meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria today to have confidence in the institutions established by them "under the inspiration of their own faith," that they might lead the country out of economic depression.

In his address, Mr. Edgerton did not attempt to analyze the economic causes of the depression other than to declare that it was the result of undue confidence in the capacity of the public to consume the products of a greatly overexpanded industrial plant.

But he stressed the need of a return to moral standards and demanded "that quality of faith and confidence, fearlessness and courage," which would drive out of industry "blind selfishness, greed and trickery." If industry itself does not possess sufficient moral force to solve its own problems, "government is going to keep attempting to solve them, however big a mess it may make of the job," he declared.

Confidence also was called for in the report of the marketing committee. "The sun of business confidence once more appearing through the mists of doubt and apprehension will thaw out frozen assets, stimulate the flow of financial streams, awaken enterprise and once more illuminate the fog-obscured way from buyer to seller, producer to consumer," the committee reported.

The tariff committee reaffirms its position as strongly against any general reduction in the tariff.

The open shop committee reported "no major changes in open shop-closed shop relationship in the past year." It said the union lost their effort to establish the closed shop on steel erection work in New York City; that the hotel managements of Cleveland have finally won the union strike designed to force closed shop conditions, and that the organization of the United Mine Workers is "pretty well destroyed" in the bituminous fields.

The transportation committee urged early action by the Interstate Commerce Commission upon the proposed consolidation program "and that latitude be provided for the operation of supplementary transportation facilities by the railroads."

Hoover to Take Navy League Issue to People

(Continued from Page 1)

major mission." Such "ignorance," the statement continued, was shown in the President's proposal that ships bearing food in time of war should be immune from attack.

Reviewing the entire naval policy of the Hoover Administration, the Gardiner statement intimated that the President entered into disarmament agreements with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, which never were made public and intimated that the movement recently started by Signor Dino Grandi, Italian Foreign Minister, for one-year naval holiday was inspired by the Hoover Administration.

Various Statements

The Navy League has issued various statements dealing with the Administration's naval policies. Within the last month Mr. Hoover, taking cognizance of attacks upon his program of economy, asserted that if departments of the Government sought to frustrate his efforts to reduce federal expenditures by statements in the press he would appeal to the country for support in his efforts to keep the budget down to the minimum of actual necessity.

Mr. Hoover made it clear that he had particular reference to the Navy Department and he asserted that he had requested Mr. Charles F. Adams, Secretary of Navy, and other high officials of the department to reduce their original estimate of the navy's requirements for the next fiscal year from $401,000,000 to $340,000,000. Immediately thereafter Senator Frederick Hale (R.) of Maine and Representative Fred A. Britten (R.) of Illinois, chairmen respectively of the Senate and House Naval Affairs Committees, asserted they would propose a naval construction program to the next Congress entailing an expenditure of $700,000,000.

Secretary Adams has submitted a revised budget to the President which represents a cut of approximately $40,000,000 from the department's original estimate.

In its statement of Thursday the Navy League, dismissing the Grandi proposal for a year's naval holiday, asserted that Signor Grandi expressed delight that his suggestion had so promptly received the support of the Hoover Administration.

The league's statement asserted that if the Hoover Administration "accepts the proposal made by the League of Nations, it does so knowing that its action specifically serves British and Japanese interests to the prejudice of analogous interests of the United States, although the responsibility of the President is primarily to and for the United States."

The President's statement was discussed this morning by Theodore Joslin, Mr. Hoover's secretary.

"The purpose of this action," Mr. Joslin said, "is, one, to call attention of the country and members of the Navy League to tissues of falsehood that have been spread by Mr. Gardiner; two, to show the true purpose of the falsehoods and the people who are interested in propagandizing them."

United States Accepts Naval Holiday Plan; Note Sent to Geneva

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—A note from the State Department is on its way to the League of Nations accepting, with minor qualifications, the proposal for a one-year naval holiday. Tomorrow the text of the note will be published simultaneously in Geneva and this city.

The naval holiday program has been supported by Senators William E. Borah (R.), of Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Claude E. Swanson (D.), of Virginia, ranking minority member of the committee, and others. Mr. Borah's proposal was for a five-year holiday.

The plan as proposed to the League came from Signor Dino Grandi, Italian Foreign Minister. It is widely believed that it was first submitted to the American State Department before publication. From the outset, the department has been sympathetic to the plan, believing that it would have valuable moral effect particularly in regard to the coming February conference on armament limitation.

News dispatches from Tokyo and some other capitals, however, indicate that the plan will bring so many qualifying clauses from other countries as to make its success unlikely.

The American reply was drafted by the armament experts of the State Department, Mr. J. Theodore Marriner and Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, American Minister to Switzerland, and now in the United States.

Mr. Marriner and Mr. Wilson will constitute the nucleus around which the United States will build a very strong delegation of consultants for the forthcoming international meeting. The American reply was temporarily held up until the presence in this country of Mr. Marriner, who arrived with the French Premier, M. Laval.

Mr. Hugh Wilson has long been the expert of the department for all questions relating to disarmament. He was adviser at the London naval conference and since that time has represented the United States at the various informal meetings of the disarmament experts at Geneva.

STANDING ROOM ONLY AT MORLEY LECTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30 — Even with "standing room only" announced, it was impossible to find room for the 2000 students and others who appeared at Houston Hall at the University of Pennsylvania yesterday to hear a talk by Mr. Christopher Morley.

The problem was solved when Mr. Morley and his audience decamped and wended their way to the more commodious Irvine Auditorium. There the author of "Where the Blue Begins" spoke on the collecting of rare books and first editions. This was the first of his series of five lectures.

FESS TO HEAD PARTY PENDING CANDIDATE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Until the Republican Party names its next presidential candidate, Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio expects to continue as chairman of its national committee.

Despite a previously expressed desire to be relieved before Congress convenes, he has informed party leaders he will continue until after the convention next June. "Of course, with the selection of candidates," he said, "a manager for the campaign must take over the work."

LAMONT CRITICIZED FOR TARIFF STAND

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Charges that Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, partner of J. P. Morgan & Co., was endeavoring to break down tariff protection to the American workman were made last night by Representative Will R. Wood, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee.

Mr. Wood's statement, issued through the Republican National Committee, was in reply to Mr. Lamont's recent article condemning the Smoot-Hawley Act as a prime factor contributing to the difficulties of trade.

NATIONAL BOARD FOR INDUSTRIES' ISSUES FAVORED

Mechanical Engineers Are Told It Would Act as Greatly Needed Flywheel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 30—Adoption of a plan whereby members of a national industrial council may be employed to investigate and advise in problems affecting industries other than their own was urged by Mr. Richard H. Whitehead, president and general manager of the New Haven Clock Company, in an address before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers here last night.

By helpful contacts with management in any particular industry and by having the advantage of being in unbiased possession of the facts, such a council would do much to bring about better conditions in many industries, Mr. Whitehead declared.

"The plan brings into each industry a new, capable, trained viewpoint, eager to render constructive service," the speaker said. "The unbiased counselor is to use his best abilities to find the facts in the industry he represents and then by personal contacts endeavor to bring about desirable coöperation. Because of his independence, he will be in a position to obtain facts that members of the given industry would not divulge to one another.

"If the council served no other purpose than to prevent the enactment of unwise legislation, it would justify its formation. In event of increasing severity of the present industrial crisis and the necessity of prompt action, it would be organized to act intelligently and promptly. It would be a trained body, ready for any emergency. Meanwhile it could accomplish much good by using its influence to obtain desirable coöperation in our industries. The extent to which it was unable to obtain that coöperation would determine largely the powers to be given it.

"The prosperity of the nation is measured by the wealth of production of its industries. Each industry is a national asset. The nation has a preferred interest in each industry. Taxes support all governmental enterprises for the benefit of the entire people. Our civilization is an industrial one, our prosperity and well-being depend on the efficient conduct of our industries.

"The industrial system as a whole recognizes no law at present, except supply and demand. There is no flywheel on the complex industrial engine to prevent the evils of overproduction. There is no throttle to care for cut-throat competition in times such as these, and undue expansion in times of inflation. With the growth of our industries, with the increased complexities of the industrial machine, the amplitude between the valleys of depression and the heights of inflation naturally becomes increasingly violent. To dampen those oscillations requires a flyheel on the engine and a governor on the throttle."

HOOVER COMPLETES POSING FOR PORTRAIT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—President Hoover has taken time from busy days to sit in his big chair at the head of the Cabinet table for a new oil portrait. Miss Violet Beatrice Wenner of Chicago yesterday completed that part of the painting requiring Mr. Hoover to pose. She was commissioned by the Middle West Art Association to do the portrait.

When the finishing touches have been placed upon it, the picture will be exhibited at the coming Chicago World's Fair. Later it will hang in the State Art Galleries in the New Centennial Building at Springfield, Ill.

Man Tinkers With a Canyon to Advantage

HE MAKES HIS OWN BROOKS AND RILLS

Top, Left to Right—If There Are Rocks and Water, Then There Should Be Waterfalls, and Lon Sanders of St. Louis Decided That if There Were No Falls He Would Make Them. This He Has Done. And Then He Made Roads Alongside the Mountain Whereby People Could Get to See What He Had Made, and He Was Pleased. In the Lower Picture There Is One of the Placid Pools That Discharges Its Surplus Over the Little Rock Dam That Is Man-Made but None the Less Effective.

St. Louis Man Gives Up Farming To Make Plaything of a Canyon

Found His 400 Acres Were Not Adding to the Crop Surplus So Turned Farm Into Golf Course for Town and Saved the Canyon for Himself

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PIEDMONT, Mo.—Canyons for playthings? Sounds either silly or sport of the Titans, doesn't it?

In this case the player-with-a-canyon is a quiet, soft-spoken little Missourian with nothing about him to suggest a mighty Titan of a bygone age and there's certainly nothing silly about him. Yet Mr. Lon Sanders, a St. Louis business man, gets more fun from playing with his canyon than most men do from golf.

For several years now Mr. Sanders has spent much time and thought and money in adding beauty to what was already a beauty spot.

All through southern Missouri great shaggy hills rear their heads to add more unevenness to a jagged sky line. Around Piedmont is no exception. Between two outstanding examples of the mountain-maker's art lies Mr. Sanders's 400-acre farm—and his canyon.

Mr. Sanders tried farming—from St. Louis. Every fall, he says, he found he owed money to his farm workers. "There wasn't much pleasure or satisfaction in that," he added, with a smile.

So, when he found he wasn't helping to boost the farm surpluses of the nation, he did something that maybe no one but Lon Sanders would think of doing. He offered his farm to the town of Piedmont—for a golf course. That is, he offered the use of the land, but he did not offer the deed.

He even went further. He proposed a contract with Piedmont, so if he ever wanted the land back the town would be compensated for the expense of putting in the links. He would keep also, in addition to the deed and the copy of the contract, his beloved canyon. The town, of course, eagerly and joyously accepted.

Four men are employed, more or less regularly, in the Lon Sanders Canyon, as it is officially known. A road has been built in the side of the mountain. This was so the beauties of the canyon could be better seen and to make the golf course more accessible to those who would rather pursue the elusive little white ball than enjoy quietly and peacefully and restfully the nobleness of an Ozarkian masterpiece. Nearly a mile of huge logging chain forms the fence along the road.

Dams were also put in, forming little limpid pools of coolness which help to reflect the canyon's glories. These dams aren't hurriedly thrown together piles of rock. They follow, in stone and cement, a carefully worked out plan.

One, for example, has a sharply ragged edge. This is to break the flow of water into a myriad of tiny streamlets, at different angles, so one at least will always appear to be a cataract of tumbling silver.

Then there is the great fan-shaped dam, the newest one, finished late this summer. It took several days of the hardest kind of work for Mr. Sanders and his four men to build. Though the dam is curved, like an enormous opened fan, it is not smooth. Again there is the broken, ragged edge, and the deep calm pool behind.

This fall Mr Sanders is putting in a rock garden. Imagine that for an idea! A rock garden in a canyon! "The rocks are all there in abundance," he says, "but rich loam will have to be carried in." So, the rock garden soon will be ready and planted.

Truly, what is everybody's delight may be one man's avocation.

CATALAN LOAN CAUSES SPAIN COMPLICATIONS

'Bonds' Floated by 'Patriots' Must Be Paid in Gold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain—The question of finances between Madrid and the new Catalan Federal State or Generalitat, has been complicated by the discovery that President Maciá and other leaders in 1925 floated a loan for the liberation of Catalonia, which loan must now be repaid in gold.

Exiled in Paris, Señor Maciá, the poet Ventura Gassols and other present leaders of the movement fell victims to their own Quixotic temperaments, receiving paper pesetas which they promised to repay on a gold basis "on the complete establishment of free Catalonia." With the peseta at half its gold value the Macistas are obligated for from $5,000 to $200,000.

These "bonds," in denominations of 25, 100 and 500 pesetas, were issued from dusty, dark rooms on the fourth floor of a building in the Rue de Richelieu in Paris. "For Social Peace," "For Catalan Culture," and "For the Liberty of Catalonia," patriots were asked to subscribe. Some of them did, but most of the tokens were purchased by expatriates in America who wanted to show that 3000 miles of water could not dampen their affection for the Old Country.

Nobody yet has demanded repayment of the money which, at the time of subscription, they were sensible enough to consider in the nature of an outright gift. But the inevitable happened, Catalonia is a State and Maciá has no intention of repudiating the bonds. He only asks that the bearers be patient, until the Cortes has passed the Home Rule charter.

Under the banner of Pablo (or Pau) Claris, "President that Was of the First Catalan Republic,"—a political entity which lasted a very short time under the reign of Philip V—Maciá decided to raise an Army of Liberation with the proceeds from the loan. He and his followers removed to a small villa at Bois-Colombes in the suburbs of Paris and opened a recruiting office. Two hundred exiled Catalans joined the army for which several hundred rifles, antiquated machine-guns and signal equipment were purchased. Since few of the men had any notion of military tactics, a group of Italian officers was engaged to lead the expedition.

A group of mounted gendarmes soon descended on the liberators. Maciá himself and 42 others spent a month in jail and voluntarily withdrew to Belgium.

The money was gone. Maciá was in debt to his wife on whom he had drawn for his living expenses, for the white-haired idealist never touched a peseta of the common funds. Thus it now seems likely that Madrid will have to pay the 1925 bonds, unless the Generalitat floats another loan, payable in that future when Catalonia has conquered her labor troubles and resumed her position as a rich industrial region.

Study to Be Made Of School Systems In Western Europe

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 — Miss Alinea M. Lindegren, instructor in European history at State Teachers College, Superior, Wis., has been appointed to the federal office of education foreign school systems branch as specialist in western European school systems.

For 14 years Miss Lindegren taught in the elementary grades at Superior, Wis., and from 1920 to 1925 was assistant instructor in the University of Wisconsin history department, while doing graduate work. Since 1928 has been history instructor in the State Teachers College, Superior, Wis.

The chief duty of Miss Lindegren will be to prepare for publication in English, from the original data written in the language of the country, bulletins, circulars and articles on education in the western European countries, particularly the Germanic-language countries. She will assist in maintaining constant contact with educational movements in those countries, and in collecting and keeping adequate documentation about them.

Study will also be made by the new office of education specialist of foreign education systems. She will aid college registrars and committees of admission in the United States to evaluate credentials of students from the Germanic-Scandinavian countries and will make comparative studies to more accurately determine the status of such students.

LORD TRENCHARD RETURNS

LONDON, Oct. 30 (AP) — Lord Trenchard, new head of Scotland Yard, returned from a visit to Canada today to assume his duties.

ECONOMIC LAW CALLED BASIS OF STEEL RISE

Construction Institute Closes Meeting in West Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 30—Economic law, not legislative fiat, is the basis of prosperity in the steel industry, according to Mr. Clyde MacCornack, general manager of the Phoenix Bridge Company, Phoenixville, Penna. Speaking before the convention of the American Institute of Steel Construction at the closing session here today, Mr. MacCornack argued for an agency to provide information for the guidance of the steel enterprises.

Likening the industry to an uncharted sea, the speaker urged the filing of job reports with the institute to supplement the statistical service of the bureau of the census, which was declared inadequate for sole dependence.

Information as to the name, location, class and tonnage of a job, facts as to shipment, labor costs and prices would, in the estimation of Mr. MacCornack, supply a statistical abstract to insure more successful developments in the future.

Referring to uniform cost systems worked out in the textile and ice cream industries, Mr. John W. Hardel of Barber & Ross, Washington, D. C., questioned its practicality in the steel industry. He advocated maintenance by each shop of a cost record for individual efficiency.

Many problems were dealt with in committee meetings. The major part of the day was given over to entertainment.

Proposal that the institute establish a fund for the benefit of institute employees was taken under consideration by the directors of the institute at their annual meeting today.

GEN. DE ALBA NOW GOVERNOR

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 30 (By U. P.)—Brig.-Gen. Ruperto Garcia de Alba took the oath of office yesterday as Governor of the southern district of Lower California.

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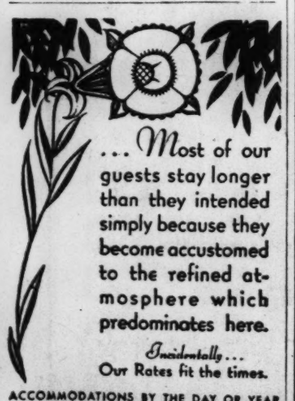
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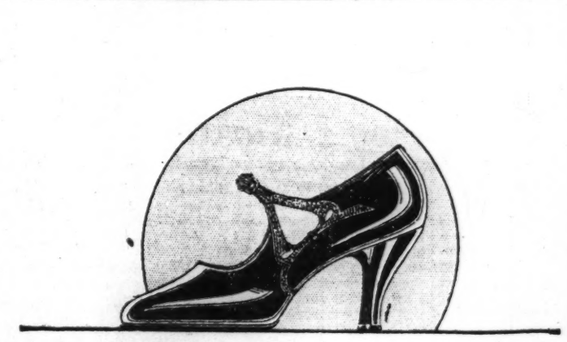
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HOUSEHOLD ARTS AND CRAFTS

'End' Papers for Decoration

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

A FIRM of girl bookbinders in London finds there is a growing demand for the gayly decorated papers which they use in the binding of their own books. These papers are hand printed with lino blocks, and are to be had in a surprising number and variety of designs, many of them distinctly modern, others taken from old illuminated books.

The modern type of design is done in equally modern coloring, such as orange, jade, or sunshine-yellow on white or cream grounds. A small orange-patterned paper is a favorite with a noted firm of artistic house furnishers, who use it for pleated lamp shades. A scroll pattern printed in gold and silver on black or green paper is used by another firm for telephone book covers. The bookbinders themselves specialize in delightful book-ends covered with their own decorated papers, so that one can have a set of books and book-ends to match.

The Italian decorated papers also find favor. They are a little more expensive, but the paper is thicker and firmer and the sheets are larger, which is a convenience when lamp shades are being made.

A Writing Set

The writer has experimented in the use of these papers and finds it a fascinating craft. A writing set is specially attractive and can be made at small cost. It introduces a note of color and individuality into any room. A lino-block printed paper in a pale color is best suited to a bedroom, and an Italian paper has a handsomer appearance for a living room

Boxes of stationery with sloping tops can be bought quite inexpensively and covered. For this purpose it is best first to make a paper pattern in thin but stiff wrapping paper. The sides should be cut slightly larger than required, so as to give a margin to wrap over at the edges. The front should come exactly to the edge at the sides with a sufficient margin to allow of wrapping over at the top and underneath.

In printing the Italian papers about six blocks are used in each sheet, and the joins are often rather carelessly made. For this reason it is desirable to have a pattern which can be laid on the decorated paper, so that it may be cut to the best advantage Any badly printed parts can then be discarded. The pattern is also helpful in cutting a decorated paper with an up-and-down design.

When the box itself has been covered, it should next be lined, and for this plain paper can be bought, for three-pence (about 6 cents) a sheet, in all sorts of beautiful colors.

To make a blotting pad, buy a ready made pad and remove the imitation leather corners by steaming from the back. Then replace them with bands of decorated paper, 1½ inches wide. These strips should be cut 2½ inches wide to allow for turnings and should be lined with fine, strong calico. The paper should be pasted on to the calico and left to dry The bands should be stretched over the ends of the pad and firmly glued and put under a weight until dry.

Matching Objects

An address book or account book can be covered to match Sixpenny stores provide small individual telephone directories which can be beautified with a paper covering. To make a large telephone book cover two pieces of straw board to fit the books should be bought. A color shop will provide these. They should be covered with a thin linen to match or harmonize with the paper to be used. The paper is then pasted over each side of the cover, leaving the back of the cover and a two-inch band of the plain linen.

To make a lampshade for a table standard lamp get a sixpenny shade and carefully remove the paper, leaving the top and bottom wire. Use the paper for a pattern. Lay it on the decorated paper and trace lightly around it with a sharp lead pencil. Then cut it out, leaving a small turning. If the paper is in small sheets, the shade will have to be cut in two halves. Turn the edges over the top and bottom wire and glue them in place. When they are quite dry, glue on a narrow strip of plain color to match the pattern. A strip of wrapping paper or of passe-partout paper can be used if desired.

To Protect the Wall

UNLESS a kitchen stove — gas, coal, kerosene, or whatever it may be—has a high metal part at its back protecting the wall behind it, the latter is sure to become spotted and soiled looking long before the rest of the room needs doing over.

There is an attractive way to protect such a wall. Arrange behind the stove a wall panel, framed by narrow molding, its upper part about 30 inches above the flat part of the stove and its two sides, which reach to the mopboard, extending a number of inches beyond the stove on each side.

If the kitchen walls are painted, then paint the inside of this panel the same color, but several shades darker. It will appear to be intended merely as a decorative panel, but this darker surface will not soil so quickly and when it does become soiled it can be repainted in a few minutes without any need of doing over the rest of the room. If the room is papered, then apply a coat of clear varnish over the part inclosed within the molding, after which it can be cleaned as often as necessary.

Oilcloth or linoleum, with edges all concealed under the molding, can be very attractive too. It should closely match the wall color, or else, to look well, it must be frankly decorative, even rather striking. In the latter case, its color and pattern, or at least its color, should be repeated elsewhere in the room, as when plain, unfigured oilcloth in sparkling red, jade-green, orange, deep blue, or another color, has its hue repeated in cupboard decoration, window draperies, chair cushions, or elsewhere. Often it is effective to use for the panel a piece of the same linoleum that is on the floor, specially if it is in a checkerboard or block pattern and in colors that contrast attractively, as linoleum in ivory and black or vermilion and black in a room having ivory painted walls.

In any of these instances the paneled part above and behind the stove will appear to be a part of the wall plan, and not just something laid over it temporarily for its protection.

The panel molding itself always should be painted or stained to match the woodwork of the room.

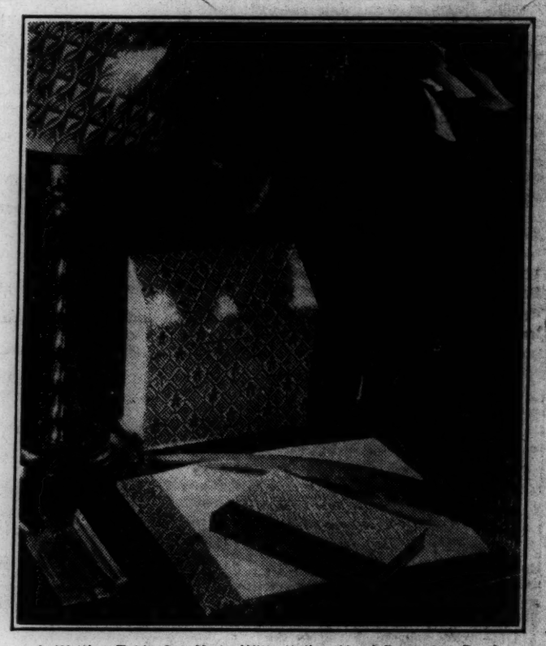
This same panel idea may be applied elsewhere also, as over the kitchen sink or drainboards or over the lavatory in the bathroom.

Eggs on the Square

Unless one has actually encountered a square-fried egg, it is impossible to describe its changed appearance, previous acquaintance having always been with a symmetrical circle of white, centered with a golden yolk. But egg fashions change, it seems, and, to meet the demand for an ensemble even in culinary matters, the square-fried egg was an apparent necessity.

With ready-sliced bread in neat squares, and wafers of pink ham to be had in irreproachable matching form, a delicately fried egg in corresponding outline seemed the only appropriate complement for the modern egg-sandwich ensemble. And so the amusing little kitchen gadget for the square-frying of eggs has made its début in the kitchen of the up-to-date hostess. One hostess recommends this new-fangled fashion on the ground that it starts a new line of conversation among her guests; and, before she knows it, dignified housekeepers and gay kitchenetters are revealing culinary secrets and swapping recipes, with the men of the party contributing anecdotes of their experiences in camp cookery.

The little gadget that is making such a stir in informal social circles is of cast iron and provides for the frying of four eggs at a time, each in its own little compartment. Hostesses who have tried this novel frying pan say that while orginally intended for eggs, it is equally accommodating for pancake batter, French toast, and other concoctions.



A Writing-Table Set Made With Italian Hand-Decorated Paper.

Courtesy of R. H. Macy & Co.

In This Cooker an Entire Meal, From Soup to Dessert, Can Be Cooked at Once. Beside It Is a Useful Top-of-the-Stove Oven. On the Shelf Stand a Pea Sheller, a Pastry Mixer, a Fruit and Vegetable Peeler, and a Cookie Maker.

Labor Savers for the Kitchen

By DOROTHY STACEY BROWN

THROUGH all the changing seasons the preparation of meals must go on, but fortunately every new one brings improved devices for making work lighter. This year there are many which should be on the housewife's list, whether she be a bride buying for the first time or a more experienced person bent on bringing her equipment up to date.

For Salads

The salads which form an important part of the diet of the American family are usually simple to prepare, but they call for many small aids in cutting, slicing, shredding and the other operations which make them varied and appetizing. For these there is a considerable choice of new tools, one of the most useful among them being a combined shredder and grater, whose sliding hand-guard solves the problem of how to deal with vegetables quickly and efficiently without the scraping of one fingers, formerly inevitable.

There is a new tomato slicer which may be adjusted to fit different sizes of this rather difficult vegetable; and a knife with an irregular blade aids in making beets and radishes into interesting shapes for garnishing. The egg-slicer, which in older models was apt to become useless because its frame was not sufficiently rigid, is now mounted securely on a wood block. And, there is a small chopping set for dealing with nuts, apples and similar salad ingredients. If a family has discovered the delights of fruit salad for dessert, it will certainly need the tool which snips eyes out of pineapples with speed and expedition. And if the lettuce, celery and other greens are to come from the refrigerator fresh and crisp, the enamelware container with closely fitting top, called a vitalizer, is important.

Cool Cooking

One cannot live entirely on salads, however, and unless the housewife is content to spend many of her hours with a hot stove making the kitchen uncomfortable, she must set her wits to work on the best methods of solving the problem of cool cooking. If a new stove is needed, the whole matter may be summarily dealt with by buying one of those with an insulated oven, now obtainable at a very much lower price than formerly. If, however, the stove which must be used has not this feature, almost as satisfactory a result will be obtained by avoiding the use of its oven and substituting a device for cooking with as little heat as possible. One of the best of these has pans and a rack for meat, vegetables and dessert and cooks them all at the same time over one burner turned low. If it is desired, the cooking of the meal may be started and then left without further attention for hours. There are a number of top-of-the-stove ovens which make it possible to roast or bake with perfect satisfaction on one burner; they come in various sizes up to one capable of taking a large roast, and are priced at about $2.

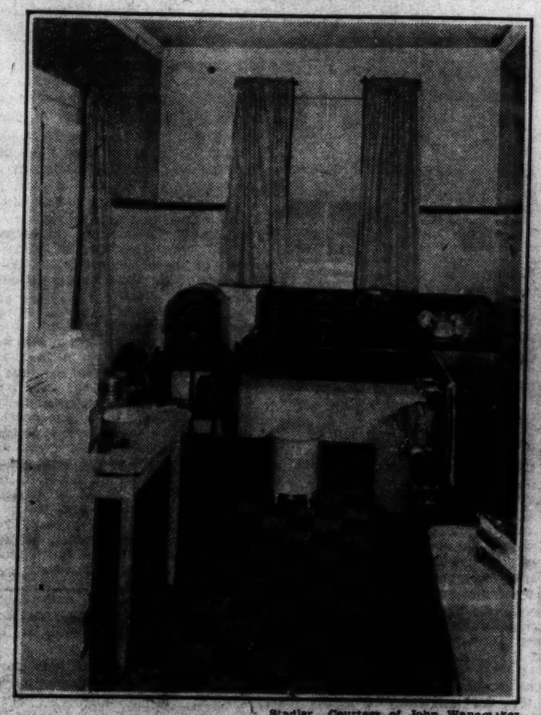
Triplicate pans, in sets, whose triangular shape makes it possible to cook three foods at once over one burner, are great aids to saving fuel and heat and add to the usable surface on a small stove. It is sometimes possible to find these, complete with lifter and closely fitting lids, for less than $1.50. The same result may be attained even less expensively by the use of the new vegetable parchment. The food, together with butter and seasonings, is placed in a bag made by tying together the corners of a sheet of the parchment and is cooked in boiling water with no loss of juice or flavor. Absolutely no odor can escape, not even that of cauliflower or onions. A large package costs 37 cents, and each sheet may be used 10 or 12 times, if washed under the tap after each using.

Mixers and Sharpeners

There is no danger that the shortening will not be cut thoroughly into the flour if the new pastry mixer is used, which consists of an arrangement of rigid wires on an easily gripped handle. It is shaped to fit the mixing bowl and is equally good for chopping cooked eggs, vegetables or greens—a very useful tool costing about 45c. For giving cookies a professional air, there is an inexpensive instrument which forces the batter through perforated plates so that they drop into the baking pan in various attractive shapes. An exceptionally capacious mixing bowl of heavy green glass with the two lips for convenient pouring and "ears" to insure that it will not slip through wet fingers, is a comfortable utensil to hold on one's knee for such lengthy beating operations as the making of a fruit whip One of the most remarkable of all mixers clamps on a table or shelf. By means of simple attachments it will beat eggs, whip cream, ream fruit and perform practically any mixing operation if its handle is turned.

Nothing slows down kitchen work so much as dull knives and inadequate ways of sharpening them, but this annoyance may be avoided once and for all with the sharpeners now on the market Some of these wear down knife blades quickly, so it is best to make careful inquiries before buying. One of the best models is designed to be screwed down on shelf or table, ready for use whenever a blade needs an extra edge.

The new vegetable bins offer a solution of the question of a presentable and well-ventilated place to keep vegetables. There are many types, ranging from a simple affair with three troughs to one with doors and a hinged top. The garbage can whose top opens by pressing a foot treadle and the larger, covered can for dry waste also have a place in the well-equipped kitchen.



Stadler, Courtesy of John Wanamaker

An Ideal Kitchen, Equipped With an Insulated Stove, an Electric Refrigerator, Step-on Garbage Can, Dry-Waste Can, and Many Other Conveniences. A Radio Is Also Ready to Put Happiness Into the Hours Spent Here.

Apple Sauce Pie

Make a sweet apple sauce and cook it until it is thick. Flavor it with lemon or orange. Fill an unbaked pie crust almost full and bake in a slow oven. When ready to serve, cut the pie and cover it with whipped cream, letting the cream run down to cover the sides of the piece.

Remodeling Old Draperies

ON MOVING into a new house or apartment, one often finds a different arrangement of windows from that in the previous home. This necessitates some adjustment of curtains and draperies to fit the new conditions. Sometimes it seems necessary to discard a good pair of curtains because there is no single window where they may be used. However, if one is clever with a needle and will take the time to make careful calculations and exact measurements, available draperies may often be utilized to good advantage and made to double their usefulness.

One homemaker managed this so successfully that the remodeled hangings were much admired and thought even more attractive than they had been originally. The problem was to make one pair of draperies decorate two windows. They were of gold rayon-taffeta and were made of two lengths of 50-inch material, from the sides of which had been taken two strips six inches wide to make ruffles for one side and the bottom. Ruffled tie-backs had been used also.

Because of a more exposed location, the new bedroom required glass curtains, so it was thought that the draperies might be made narrower without spoiling the effect. To start remodeling, the ruffles were removed from the side, as there was not enough for two pairs; but they were left across the bottom. The curtain lengths were then cut down the center, making four lengths about 20 inches wide. Bands of rose to match the bed cover were put on to replace the ruffles. This added to the width and also made a pleasant contrast against the cream glass curtain. With the ruffles from the tie-backs included, there was sufficient ruffling to make a double-tiered, ruffled valance for each window. The ruffles were stitched to a lining back, the top ruffle falling softly from the rod and barely lapping the lower one. No heading was used, the rod being run through a casing at the back of the lining. Bands of rose bordered both the upper and lower ruffles. Small metal flower tie-backs of rose, blue and green made a happy finish, and the cost of the whole was less than $3.

If the two windows had been close together on one wall, a single drapery might have been used on each. Draped back from the center, this gives an unusual and individual effect and no one suspects it is done for the sake of economy.

Many times draperies may be lengthened by the use of wide bands or ruffles of a contrasting color at the bottom and a valance of similar material to tie it together. Or they may be pieced under the valance where seams will not show. Even glass curtains can be lengthened satisfactorily by adding a series of graduated tucks, under one of which the seam can be cleverly hidden.

Quick to Make

Cut the feet off from worn stockings, and turn and fold the legs, as one would fold a pair to put away. Each stocking leg will thus make a good holder for use about the stove. When soiled, such a holder can be unfolded and quickly washed and dried.

Home Making

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

ON THE top of my pile of mail this morning I find an announcement of a sale of handicraft articles The announcement is neat and attractively illustrated. The text conveys a note of friendly greeting along with a cordial invitation for me to enjoy looking at the display even though I may not be intending to purchase anything. The address is obviously that of the home of the woman who has designed and made the articles.

The next envelope contains an announcement of a sale of home-cooked food. "Delicious cakes, tarts, bread and muffins—also preserves, jams and jellies." Again the address is that of a home in the residential district of a suburban town.

A few days ago I received a card telling me that a friend of mine whose taste in dress has been the admiration of everyone who knew her, had opened a "millinery and gown display and advisory service." She will give her friends the benefit of her knowledge of color combinations, attractive and appropriate "dress accessories," and many other hints which will be of inestimable service to them, and will make them happier and handsomer because they will be fittingly gowned for any occasion. Knowing this woman well I am certain that she will not advise me to buy a red gown just because she happens to have one which she wishes to sell. Her satisfaction will come from helping her clients the better to express their own individuality because of the consciousness which they will have of using the colors and materials best suited to them—but I shall not be a bit surprised if she suggests that I wear something just a little different from the color which I always use—a color I have worn partly because I like it and partly because I am too busy, or indolent, to study myself, as she will do, in the terms of hair, eyes, height, and other "related factors."

* * *

Several times recently I have heard remarks to the effect that it was "too bad" that Mrs. So-and-So had to sell home-cooked food, or conduct an art studio or a millinery parlor. But is it too bad? Not at all. It is a wonderful opportunity for these people who have especial gifts to find their mission and joy in developing and displaying such talents.

The artist will learn new beauties as she experiments, and will be very grateful to the woman whose talent lies along culinary lines for relieving her of preparing the good food with which she wishes to supply her table.

* * *

Every woman who knows how to do one thing supremely well is today in the select class known as "specialist," and should be proud and happy to give to others the pleasure which her skill can impart.

A busy home maker had developed an original method of decorating tumblers, glasses and other articles usually thrown away, so that they made very attractive containers for flowers, ferns, and even leaves, pine cones and other easily obtained objects. A club in the vicinity of her home was preparing for a large dinner and she was asked to arrange the decorations. Seeing in this an opportunity to experiment "to her heart's delight" with "yellow marigolds in an old brown jug," "big clusters of pine cones and red maple leaves in just the correct receptacles," she eagerly accepted the commission and was greatly surprised when she was given a substantial check for her services. She said that the task had been such a pleasure that she did not feel that she should be paid for it.

If it is a fact that many married women are now finding it necessary to work instead of play it may well be that much latent talent will be developed to the lasting satisfaction of every one, and many others may feel as did one woman who said recently, "All the games of cards that I ever won never gave me the real satisfaction I felt when I received an order to paint a few Christmas cards."

DATES Tree-ripened in CALIFORNIA

Luscious, large fresh fruit, loose packed, totally unlike the pressed fruit from abroad.

Personal attention given to Thanksgiving and Christmas Orders

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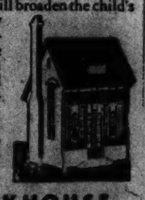

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FOUND in the back of any old cook-book, in the "Useful Compendium of Household Hints."

"To test muslin for 'filling'—rub a small section vigorously between the forefingers, and note any starchy substance that breaks out of the fibers.

"To test for color-fastness—before buying wash goods of any kind it is safest to obtain small samples of all patterns and soak in clear water.

"To detect cotton in an 'all-wool' fabric—pull the threads apart and apply a lighted match," etc., etc.

How funny they were—these old suspicious-of-everything shopping tests! Grandmother knew them all by heart, and descended on Mr. Biggs, the linen draper, with defiance in her eye. Her little moistened forefinger shot suspiciously under every proffered length of sheeting or dish-toweling. She took nobody's word for *anything!*

But how differently you approach a yard-goods purchase in any store today. A name on the selvage . . . a label on the end of the bolt . . . a guarantee-tag that also suggests a method of washing. These are your safety-signals in buying. To the questions "Will it wash?", "Is this pure wool?" or "pure silk?", the saleswoman has only to remind you of the trade name of the fabric. When she mentions a name familiar to you through advertising your doubts are dispelled.

Yes . . . we still look before we leap, but today, that means READ BEFORE YOU SHOP!

THE HOME FORUM

A Strange Sort of Tramp

IT WAS six in the morning when you opened the front door and, lifting your bicycle over the steps, pushed it out into the road.

There was as yet no one about, and you felt a strong sense of possession as you rode off in the dim half-light down the little hill and up the other side. The excitement of an early autumn morning was strong upon you, and you wanted to laugh and sing as you bowled easily and swiftly along. Caps, you told yourself, were useless things, and you stuffed yours into a side pocket. Before long you discovered that coats were useless, too, for it was warm work pedaling at such a speed. You slackened your pace, breathed freely into the damp air, and looked about you at the sleepy wet fields and the heavy trees.

A clock struck as you passed through a village. You had been cycling hard for half an hour. In the wallet on the carrier your breakfast was packed neatly and temptingly. Soon it would be time to stop and eat it. You began to watch out for a really wonderful breakfasting place—a comfortable tree trunk, or a wide wooden stile, or a piece of raised ground. And then you turned a corner and came upon the Tramp.

He was very respectable. His clothes, though old, were tidy, and his boots, which he had taken off, were placed carefully side by side as if waiting for someone to come along and clean them. He had hung his hat on the corner of a gate post, and his white hair lay thickly across his forehead.

Somehow it seemed the most natural thing in the world to join him; so, without waiting for an invitation, you got off the bicycle, fixed it up against the hedge, and said: "Good-morning."

"Good-day to you," he replied, bending over a parcel he was unwrapping on the ground. "The sun will be up in a minute."

"So it will," you assented, wondering a little why you had been given the information.

"I never breakfast before he's up," the Tramp explained. "Unless, of course, he doesn't choose to show himself. Then I wait till someone comes along."

He spread his meal out neatly on a piece of newspaper, and, leaving it there, went to the gate and leaned his arms on the top bar. And because it seemed the right thing to do you followed his example; together you watched the sun rise into the sky above the golden-brown trees. The Tramp made a shade of his hands across his forehead; the sun was pouring the fullness of its light straight into his eyes.

"Have you ever considered what it is that makes a person stand and watch the sun rise?" he asked.

"No," you replied honestly, and added: "I suppose because it is beautiful."

"That's a poor sort of word to use," the Tramp said. "I'll tell you, then. It's all along of the quietness and confidence of it—don't you see? The quietness and the confidence, that's where its strength comes in."

You did not speak. The sun was blinking its way through a curtain of clouds, little wispy clouds, as thin and frail as fine muslin.

"It's the same with lots of things you would call 'beautiful'," the Tramp went on. "When I see a bud beginning to open itself, I stand still and look at it. So do you, so does anyone who likes what you call 'beauty.' Well—what do we do it for? I'll tell you. It's because of the quiet confidence of it, gripping you with its strength. There's some as thinks the noisier a thing can be the more powerful it is. Now I ask you—what makes you pedal along on that push bike of yours?"

"Because it is quiet," you answered quickly, before he could say it for you.

He nodded. "It's a silent thing is a push bike," he reflected. "And look at them boots, too, just as silent and just as good to get you over the ground. Hikers—they're beginning to find out what boots can do for you."

Together you turned from the gate, and sat down on the ground and ate your meal. The sun was already beginning to feel comfortably warm against the back of your neck. For about the space of a quarter of an hour neither of you spoke; and then, feeling you might be outstaying your welcome, you began to pack up your loose bits of paper.

"Look at that rowan tree now," the Tramp said, as if the conversation had never been broken off.

As a matter of fact, you had been gazing at it for the past five minutes. The sun had caught the weight of scarlet berries and the finely cut green leaves. You were just about to remark how beautiful it was, but checked yourself in time.

"I sometimes wonder if it could have been a rowan tree that Moses saw," he said, as if he were speaking to himself. "Would there be rowans in them parts? Perhaps not. And besides it was a bush. Yet they flame like as if they were on fire when the sun burns through them."

You sat on together for a little while longer, and then you pushed the packet of paper into your wallet, wheeled the bicycle over the grass and into the road. The Tramp rose and watched you, but he was clearly thinking of something else.

"Good-by," you said. "I am not free like you, and have to get home again."

"Good-day to you," he replied quietly.

Before you reached the corner, you looked back. The Tramp was standing in his stocking feet, with his face turned toward the rowan tree and the sun shining through his white hair.

"A strange sort of tramp," you said to yourself, half wondering; and, taking the turn in the road which hid him from view, pedaled off through the gay brilliance of the morning.

D. A. L.

The Figure Subject Painters

Undoubtedly the best of the early Derby figure-subject painters was Richard Askew. He was a painter of figure subjects at Chelsea under Sprimont, chiefly of Cupids in rose colour or crimson. These he painted in a most charming style, free, bold, and natural, full of life and movement, and no two alike. It is almost certain that he made drawings of these from his own infant children. They are real. They are lifelike. They are not copied from the cherubs in mediæval pictures, or from the Cupids of Bartolozzi, Cipriana, Angelica Kauffmann, Strong, or the French artists, Bourcher, Fragonard, or their school. They are what might well be described as native English Cupids, and a credit to the country of their origin.

This only applies to Askew's manner of painting: the form of decoration consisting of Cupids executed in pink camaieu is, of course, taken from the Vincennes, Sèvres, and other early soft-paste French factories, a style of decoration that was copied in all the European factories at that period.

We find these charming Cupids in pink camaieu of Askew, on fine Chelsea cases of the later Sprimont period, on cups and saucers with yellow ground, such as those advertised to be sold by Mr. Christie in December, 1766, mentioned by Nightingale. Later on we see them on beautiful richly decorated Chelsea-Derby services in the Sèvres manner; but these are rare, for Askew only worked one year, or at most two years, at Chelsea, under Duesbury's auspices. That was in 1770-1772. In the latter year William Duesbury induced him to come to the Derby Factory.—From "Old Derby Porcelain and Its Artist-Workmen," by FRANK HURLBUTT.

Guests

There was emptiness,
When the birds left in the fall.
But to fill it came late butterflies,
Dawdling flocks of brilliant things
In clouds of scintillating beauty,
Covering every bush and flower.
As silently as they came did they disappear
And in their place came the music
Of the katydid and the cricket.
Day and night the cheerful songs
Of these tiny insects were our company.

An early blizzard
Buried every green blade and bent to earth
Great trees and slender saplings
Under a thick weight of snow.
To our door came the thrushes
That we thought were gone,—
Shy thrushes, that had turned their backs
Upon us in summer and slipped
Into the depth of the woods,—
And whitethroats and tree sparrows,
Unafraid, waiting for food.
Even now the stillness is alive
With the memory of these friendly folk.

JEAN M. SNYDER.

Reproduced by Courtesy of the North Shore Art Association, Gloucester, Mass.

The Finnish Girl: From a Painting by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne

IN LANESVILLE, on Cape Ann, Massachusetts, is a settlement of Finns. It is a picturesque little place, in common with most fishing villages, and many Gloucester and Rockport artists go there to sketch. One day Miss Margaret Fitzhugh Browne, in Lanesville on an errand, wandered about the Finnish section and there came upon a lovely girl with large gray-blue eyes and flaxen hair—a perfect type of Finnish beauty. On seeking out the girl's mother to gain consent for her daughter to pose, Miss Browne found that the older woman spoke no English. However, when she understood Miss Browne's desire, she showed her delight to the extent of fetching a native costume, a handsome affair with a black bodice and a gay hand-woven apron. In a corner of the cottage Miss Browne saw an old churn which had also been brought from the old country. The costume and the churn lent to the portrait precisely the authentic touch, while a red ribbon enhanced the pale gold of the girl's hair. The young model fell quite naturally into an easy pose which she held admirably. She seemed to have an appreciation of art, linked probably to her love of music; for she plays the violin with real skill. Her sympathetic interest in the work of the artist, together with her personal charm, aided Miss Browne most happily in her achievement of a successful portrait.

The Garden of Memory

In the center of the hundred-year-old town, with its mile-long streets and open water furrows, is a large turfed square overlooked by a church with a beautiful spire and bell tower. The casual traveler, speeding past the square by motor, may be unaware of the beauty that lies concealed behind the small green hedges in the middle of this grassy plot. For here, within the limits of a small garden, is a wealth of veld flowers, a dazzle of light and color.

It is the Garden of Remembrance, a memorial of the Great War. Months and years have gone in the making of this garden; daily it receives the tender care of its originator, a local artist. Instead of brushes and pigments, he paints here with trowel, plants, sunshine and moist earth.

From the uplands of the karoo and the far-off wild stretches of South West Africa, these rare plants and shrubs have been tenderly transported and with incalculable trouble they have been coaxed to grow by this lover of the beautiful. When the ever-recurring miracle of spring comes, the garden is at its gayest, with a beauty borrowed from karoo sunsets. No formal ribbon borders, no laid-out color-beds. The wild transplants emerge from their shell-buds and bloom in beauty among the small rockeries that are studded with rare succulents. Stately aloes with red spear points keep guard. Clusters of Namaqua daisies wave their gleaming heads in the breeze in a blaze of golden glory. The vygies and ice-plants mix and mingle their colors in barbaric splendor; pure carmine, rich bronze, lemon and orange, cream and white. It is as if one had stepped into a story of the Arabian Nights or into an old-time court of some opulent Indian prince. The flowers' faces all follow the sun. Lux tua via mea. Could there be fairer legend for flower or mortal?

The gentle gardener who created this picture, who thinks and speaks of the flowers as friends, spends much of his time among them because he loves them and because they symbolise a beauty that cannot be expressed in words. Moreover, the outside world is free to wander in this garden and to share with him its manifold delights. One must linger in this Garden of Memory to catch its beauty and to get an insight, be it ever so small, into the hidden meaning of flowers. There must be no hurry. It must be sought humbly, too, ere vision is granted.

Le Succès véritable et permanent

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

COMBIEN parmi nous ont été tentés de renoncer au succès, d'abandonner la lutte, parce qu'au sens humain, il leur semblait avoir complètement échoué! D'autre part, beaucoup n'ont-ils pas atteint ce qu'on appelle le succès, pour découvrir en fin de compte un vide, un sentiment de non-achèvement, qui ne cadre guère avec les tentatives et les efforts faits pour parvenir au but souhaité? D'une manière ou d'une autre, la plupart d'entre nous désirent le succès; considérons donc ces questions: Qu'est-ce que le succès? Comment se mesure-t-il et comment s'obtient-il? Si nous ne l'évaluons que d'après les possessions, le pouvoir, les talents, l'influence, l'érudition ou la richesse, qui est-ce qui parvient au succès? Quelques-uns seulement, cela est évident; et le plus souvent encore, ils n'en recueillent aucune satisfaction.

A ces questions, comme à toutes les autres, la Science Chrétienne donne une réponse raisonnable; elle fournit en outre le remède qui peut assurer un succès véritable et permanent, quoique ne s'accordant pas avec la norme du monde. Nous lisons dans Josué: "Seulement, sois ferme, ale bon courage et prends soin d'agir conformément à toute la loi . . . car alors tu réussiras dans tes entreprises, alors tu seras heureux." La condition du vrai succès est d'observer et de suivre la loi de Dieu, la loi du bien, la loi de l'Amour, ainsi que la Règle d'Or. La Science Chrétienne enseigne que, Dieu étant le seul créateur, l'unique pouvoir, tout ce qui a été fait a été fait par Lui; et Dieu vit que cela était "très bien." En conséquence, le succès véritable ne s'atteint que par la compréhension de la totalité de Dieu, dans le domaine spirituel du réel; car il n'y a rien de durable, ni de vrai, en dehors de Dieu et de Sa création spirituelle. Le véritable succès ne peut donc accompagner que les entreprises conformes à la nature de Dieu, du bien.

Puisque Dieu est l'Amour divin, réussir ne signifie pas posséder plus que d'autres, ni s'efforcer de les dépasser ou de les éclipser; mais cela veut dire que, dans l'accomplissement du travail qui nous occupe, nous employons nos plus hautes connaissances et faisons de notre mieux, ennoblissant nos services et les consacrant à "la gloire de l'Eternel." Et il est certain que, si nous nous attachons loyalement à ce que nous connaissons de plus élevé; si nous sommes diligents, fidèles, justes, miséricordieux, sincères et pleins d'égards; si nous mettons tous nos soins à l'exécution des petites choses comme à celle des grandes, nous parviendrons au succès véritable et permanent, auquel ne se joindra aucun tourment d'esprit.

Les soixante-dix disciples envoyés par Jésus en différents lieux avec la mission de guérir, revinrent avec joie, disant: "Seigneur, les démons mêmes nous sont assujettis en ton nom;" mais le Maître leur répondit: "Toutefois, ne vous réjouissez pas de ce que les esprits vous sont assujettis; mais réjouissez-vous de ce que vos noms sont écrits dans les cieux." En d'autres termes, il y avait lieu de se réjouir d'une chose dépassant de beaucoup ces succès immédiats,—du fait que l'homme, à l'image et à la ressemblance de Dieu demeure à jamais dans l'harmonie éternelle, inséparable de son créateur. Ce fait primordial, l'unité de l'homme avec Dieu, était le fondement du succès véritable dont ces disciples devaient se réjouir.

Le succès est donc une porte ouverte à chacun, et tous devraient être ambitieux d'y atteindre; en effet, plus augmente le succès véritable de chaque individu, plus s'accroissent les bénédictions qui en résultent pour tous. Le succès de bon aloi ne saurait être trop abondant; nous n'y parvenons que par des efforts sincères et persévérants, en acquérant une certaine compréhension de la Science de l'être qui résout nos problèmes lorsqu'elle est correctement appliquée, ainsi que le démontrent aujourd'hui des milliers de personnes.

Dans un article intitulé "Mettez à profit votre temps," Mrs. Eddy écrit (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 230): "Dans la vie, le succès dépend des efforts persévérants, de l'emploi profitable des instants plus que de toute autre chose;" puis elle ajoute: "Tous les individus qui ont eu du succès ont réussi grâce à un travail assidu; ils ont mis à profit les instants avant que ceux-ci ne devinssent des heures, et les heures que d'autres emploient à la recherche du plaisir."

Absolument parlant, le succès est une condition spirituelle active et toujours progressive. Il ne cesse jamais; jamais on n'en atteint la fin. Mrs. Eddy fut un vivant témoin de ces faits. A un âge que la plupart des gens qualifieraient de trop avancé, elle dirigeait activement et avec succès le vaste mouvement de la Science Chrétienne.

Le succès commence par des instants consacrés à l'accomplissement du bien et à la victoire sur le mal; il s'élargit et se développe avec les années. Le succès ne peut ni décliner ni s'épuiser. C'est le résultat de la divine loi du progrès, en vertu de laquelle le dessein ou la volonté de Dieu doivent se manifester chez l'homme. "Paix sur la terre, bienveillance envers les hommes!"

"Que ta volonté soit faite;"—voilà le vrai mobile qui mène au succès durable. Chacun devrait se demander: Est-ce que je fais la volonté de Dieu? Car nous ne réussissons véritablement que dans la mesure où nous accomplissons cette volonté. Dieu et Sa création sont les seules réalités; et selon les paroles de Mary Baker Eddy à la page 298 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Lorsqu'on atteint le réel qui est annoncé par la Science, la joie ne tremble plus, l'espérance ne trompe plus."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Just Before the Rain Comes Down

While they wait in utter silence
In the shadows gray and mountainous,
Brown maple trees and alder,
And weeping willows fountainous,
They anticipate the patter,
The delicate, light chatter
Through each red autumnal tatter
Of a leaf.

Underneath the shelved umbrella
Of an oak a squirrel ravenous
Picks acorns for his reservoir,
Dug deep in chambers cavernous.
To him the dainty chatter—
Marbles dropping on a platter—
Of the raindrops does not matter;
It is brief.

P. P. STREICHER.

The Sewing Union at Ptolemy

Never before had the little society of Ptolemy known as animated a season. For an inland town, the place could not at any time be called dull, and, indeed, impressed the stranger with a character of exuberant life, on being compared with other towns in the neighborhood. Mulligansville on the east, Anacreon on the north, and Antauga City on the west, all fierce rivals of nearly equal size, groaned over the ungodly cheerfulness of its population, and held up their hands whenever its name was mentioned.

But, at the particular time whereof we write—November, 1852—the ordinarily mild flow of life in Ptolemy, was unusually quickened by the formation of the great Sewing-Union. This was a new social phenomenon, which many persons looked upon as a long stride in the direction of the Millennium. If, however, you should desire an opposite view, you would have but to mention the subject to any Mulligansvillian, any Anacreontic, or any Antauga citizen. The simple fact is, that the various sewing-circles of Ptolemy—three in number, and working for very different ends—had agreed to hold their meetings at the same time and place, and labor in company. It was a social arrangement which substituted one large gathering, all the more lively and interesting from its mixed constitution, in place of three small and somewhat monotonous circles. The plan was a very sensible one, and it must be said, to the credit of Ptolemy, that there are very few communities of equal size in the country, where it could have been carried into effect. . . .

The proposition to unite the Circles came originally, we believe, from Mrs. Waldo, whose sectarian bias always gave way before the social instincts of her nature. The difficulty of carrying it into execution was much lessened by the fact that all the families were already acquainted, and that, fortunately, there was no important enmity existing between any two of them. Besides, there is a natural instinct in women which leads them to sew in flocks, and enliven their labor by discussion of patterns, stuffs, and prices. The Union, with from twenty-five to forty members in attendance, was found to be greatly more animated and attractive than either of the Circles, separately, had been. Whether more work was accomplished, is a doubtful question; but, if not, it made little difference in the end. The naked Telugus would not suffer from a scantier supply of clothing; the Cimmerians would charge outrageous prices for useless articles, in any case: nor would *The Slavery Annihilator* perish for want of support, if fewer pen-wipers, and book-marks, inscribed with appropriate texts, came from Ptolemy.

The Sewing-Union was therefore pronounced a great social success, and found especial favor in the eyes of the gentlemen, who were allowed to attend after tea, with the understanding that they would contribute something to either of the three groups, according to their inclinations. Mrs. Waldo, by general acquiescence exercised a matronly supervision over the company, putting down any rising controversy with a gentle pat of her full, soft hand, and preventing, with cheerful tyranny, the continual tendency of the gentlemen to interrupt the work of the unmarried ladies.

She was the oleagineous solvent, in which the hard yolk of the Mission Fund, the vinegar of the Cimmerians, and the mustard of the Abolitionists lost their repellent qualities and blended into a smooth social compound. She had a very sweet, mellow, rounded voice, and a laugh as comforting to hear as the crackling of a wood-fire on the open hearth. Her greatest charm, however, was her complete unconsciousness of her true value. The people of Ptolemy, equally unconscious of this subduing and harmonizing quality which she possessed, and seeing their lionesses and lambs sewing peaceably together, congratulated themselves on their own millennial promise.—From "Hannah Thurston," by BAYARD TAYLOR (1863).

The Romantic Quality in Art

Velasquez, also, is a man who should not be compared with his Italian or his Dutch contemporaries (though Hals is at times strangely like him). Here is a statement about character, a magic of tone, a mysterious mastery in the control of the material which place him apart, as imitators have found out at a heavy cost. One of the strongholds of romance, Spain confers the Romantic quality in art and causes her painters to appear as unique apparitions in the firmament. It is thus with Velasquez, whose painting gleams like silver against a twilight sky.

And Goya, when night seems to have settled on his country, takes his fiery course, like that of a comet, over the horizon of European art. He is a portent of the Romanticism which is to triumph in the northern countries—where Delacroix will copy his etchings and Manet will follow his painting. But like the true masters they are, these latter men make no attempt at recapturing the soul of Spain.—WALTER PACH, in "An Hour of Art."

Autumn Seascape

This light is fragile as a veil,
Shimmering, retreating.
Behind it sea and sky are one.
There's no horizon—there is none—
To mark their spatial meeting.

But close and sharp, in white and gray,
Gulls ride the breathing ocean.
The waves rise under them and fall;
Their bright sleek necks move not at all,
Who have no need of motion.

—EUNICE TIETJENS, in "Leaves in Windy Weather."

True and Lasting Success

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW many of us have been tempted to give up the struggle for success because to human sense we seemed to be failures! On the other hand, have not many of us attained what is called success, only to discover ultimately an emptiness, a sense of unfulfillment, quite out of keeping with the endeavors and efforts expended in acquiring the desired goal? Most of us, in one way or another, desire success; therefore, let us consider the questions, What is success? and, How is it to be measured and attained? If we measure it only by possessions, power, accomplishments, influence, erudition, or wealth, then who is successful? Obviously, only a few; and then, more often than not, with no satisfaction attached.

To these questions, as to all others, Christian Science gives a reasonable answer and an assured remedy whereby true and lasting success can be attained, although not in accordance with the world's standard. In Joshua we read, "Only be thou strong and very courageous, that thou mayest observe to do according to all the law, . . . then thou shalt make thy way prosperous, and then thou shalt have good success." True success is conditional on one's observing and obeying God's law, the law of good, the law of Love, and the Golden Rule. Christian Science teaches that since God is the only creator, the only power, everything that was made was made by Him; and God saw that it was "very good." Hence true success is attainable only through the understanding of the allness of God, in the spiritual realm of the real; for there can be nothing lasting and true outside of God and His spiritual creation. True success, then, can accompany only undertakings that conform to the nature of God, good.

As God is divine Love, success does not mean striving to get ahead of or outshine others, nor having more than others; but success does mean that in doing whatever work we may be engaged in we use the very highest we know, the very best we know, and elevate and consecrate our services to "the glory of the Lord." And it is certain that if we are being true to the highest we know; if we are being diligent, faithful, just, merciful, honest, and courteous; if we are putting our best endeavors in the little as well as the big things, we shall attain true and lasting success, with no sorrow added.

The seventy disciples whom Jesus dispatched on their healing mission returned with joy, saying, "Lord, even the devils are subject unto us through thy name;" but the Master replied, "Notwithstanding in this rejoice not, . . . but rather . . . because your names are written in heaven." In other words, there was much more to rejoice in than the immediate success of the moment, even this, that man as God's image and likeness dwells forever in eternal harmony, inseparable from his Maker. This underlying fact, man's unity with God, was the foundation of the true success in which those disciples were to rejoice.

Success, therefore, is an open door to all, and it should be the ambition of all to attain it; for the more truly successful each individual becomes, the greater the blessings accruing to all. There can never be too much of the right kind of success, which we can arrive at only by honest and persistent effort, by acquiring an understanding of the Science of being, which, when correctly applied to our problems, solves them, as is being demonstrated by thousands today.

Under the caption "Improve Your Time," Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 230), "Success in life depends upon persistent effort, upon the improvement of moments more than upon any other one thing;" and she adds, "All successful individuals have become such by hard work; by improving moments before they pass into hours, and hours that other people may occupy in the pursuit of pleasure."

Speaking absolutely, success is an active and ever progressive spiritual condition. It never ceases; there is no reaching its end. Mrs. Eddy was a living witness to this. At an age which most people designate as too old, she was actively and successfully engaged in directing the vast Christian Science movement.

Success commences with moments spent in right accomplishment and overcoming, and it broadens and develops with years. Success cannot wane or become stale. It is the outcome of God's law of progress impelling His purpose, or will, in man. "On earth peace, good will toward men."

"Thy will be done" is the true incentive to lasting success. The question for each one to ask is, Am I doing God's will? For only to the extent that we fulfill God's will are we truly successful. The only realities are God and His creation; and in the words of Mary Baker Eddy (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 298), "When the real is attained, which is announced by Science, joy is no longer a trembler, nor is hope a cheat."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Vision

I came to the mountains for beauty,
And I find here the toiling folk,
On sparse little farms in the valleys,
Wearing their days like a yoke.

White clouds fill the valleys at morning;
They are round like great billows at sea,
And roll themselves up to the hill-tops,
Still round as great billows can be.

The mists fill the valleys at evening;
They are blue as the smoke in the fall,
And spread all the hills with a tenuous scarf
That touches the hills not at all.

These lone folk have looked on them daily,
Yet I see in their faces no light;
Oh, how can I show them the mountains
That are round them by day and by night!

—JESSIE B. RITTENHOUSE, in "The Lifted Cup."

White Clouds of Italy

There are some autumn days which never wake up. The misty drowsiness that lies upon the mountains before sunrise only increases as time goes on. The houses in their gay attire of pink and orange, with green shutters folded neatly back, wear gauzy veils, and the lively ripples of the lake are smoothed away, leaving a stretch of quiet water, clear as a polished mirror, reflecting the procession of half-melted clouds spreading themselves across the sky. So white and vast are the clouds, the mountains become diminutive in comparison, pale blue hills with trailing webs of sunlight fading into the dull green of the far-off trees, while thin threads of glittering sheen slip from the heights into the lake below.

Close to the water winds a narrow path, fringed on one side by crimson salvia, with tiny strawberries lying in humble brilliance at their feet, while, on the other, flat stone flags make a strong border, with here and there a few rugged steps dipping invitingly into the water.

The sky eclipses the land and holds the lake. The mirror embraces a mountain range of clouds, white as fresh flakes of snow, an immense inverted image, moving in slow silence, from shore to shore.

In the drowsiness of midday, the women cliplop in their heelless shoes along the winding path, and kneeling down on the stone slabs, each with her wooden casetta da lavare before her, scrub, and knead, and rub their linen. They chatter to one another, and laugh, and sing, their dark hair shining in the sunlight, their hands flashing in and out of the water. They are village girls, strong and swift of movement, thinking of the evening when, the work over, they will link arms in the moonlit square and trail in and out of the gray shadows beneath the trees. To them there is little romance in scrubbing and rubbing—but maybe they do not know they are dipping their linen into the pure white clouds of the sky, and that rainbows run shining from their finger tips.

So still is the noon, so peacefully restful. The laundry maids have left the path and are mounting slowly to the hillside. They have stretched their ropes between the vines and are hanging out the linen, piece by piece, until above the flower-sprinkled grass a fleet of white clouds goes sailing, little white billowy clouds, gathered from the clear waters of the lake.

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NEW ZEALAND TRIES CABINET OF FARMERS

Ministry Mainly From Farms to Attempt to Restore Nation's Finances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Nearly all members of the new national Government in New Zealand are farmers. Only one, Mr. Downie Stewart, who was Minister of Finance in the Coates Government, represents a city seat. The ministry has 10 members as against 14 in the previous United Party Government. Five are from the United Party and five from the Reform Party, which last had been the official Opposition.

Mr. G. W. Forbes, the Prime Minister, remains Minister of External Affairs, while Mr. J. G. Coates, former leader of the Opposition, becomes Minister of Public Works, which is his old department. He will be in charge of unemployment measures. Two members of the Reform Party in the new ministry are new to cabinet rank—Mr. D. Jones, who has been chairman of the meat board, which controls the export of all the Dominion's meat, and Mr. A. Hamilton, a farmer from Otago.

Mr. Forbes in a speech in the House paid a tribute to those of his colleagues in the United Government who had given up their positions to permit a coalition government to be formed. After struggling for more than a year at the head of a minority government, he now appears as a leader with an overwhelming voting strength in the House, and his demeanor showed that he appreciated the change.

It had become apparent that the financial measures outlined by Mr. Forbes in his previous budget would be inadequate to balance accounts, for the reason that the state railways would make a heavier call on the taxpayer than was anticipated to meet deficiencies in interest on capital, and that other important sources of state revenue were crumbling.

Wool producers, it was shown, were unable to pay their expenses under the present rates for their product, even if they had been relieved of interest on mortgages, while reduced incomes had forced dairy farmers to abandon their regular manuring program, which enables production to be maintained at normal point.

As the Reform and Government delegates on the committee came to the conclusion that further drastic administrative economies had become necessary, and that such a stern program as the times demanded could not be carried by a government in a minority, it was decided to form a coalition.

The new Government has been accepted by the country with satisfaction, as an evidence that finances will be maintained in difficult times upon a sound basis. The Government secured a short adjournment of Parliament to prepare its policy, which is expected to involve severe economies in administration expenses and some increases in taxation.

AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

CITED for being the "safest" railroad, the New York Central Lines recently received a "Certificate of Commendation" from the National Safety Council, on which was recorded the achievement of the component lines of the New York Central system over a long period.

In the seven years ending 1930, the Interstate Commerce Commission reports showed that this railroad handled 27,000,000,000 passenger miles without a casualty to any passenger. This record has been maintained throughout the present year.

The citation, which was given to Mr. R. D. Starbuck, vice-president of the New York Central, by Mr. C. W. Bergquist, president of the National Safety Council, stated that the New York Central Railroad itself had had a clear record for seven consecutive years, the Michigan Central for nine years, and the Boston & Albany and the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, 14 years each, these all being subsidiary lines. In accepting the certificate, Mr. Starbuck said that the successful record was not the result of mere chance but was due "to the application of safety measures through the improvement of the equipment and operation and the training of personnel."

Beautifying Station Grounds

Perusal of employees' magazines of various railroads shows a growing attention to the beautification of grounds contiguous to stations. This even is extended to the improvement of land around freight houses, repair shops, and the like, all of this serving not only to make employees more pleased with their surroundings but giving patrons of the company a particularly favorable impression. This work includes the maintenance of good lawns and attractive flower beds, shrubbery, and frequently the name of the town, or railroad, is spelled out in flowers.

Among the railroads which have featured this the most in their magazines are the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the Louisville & Nashville, Rock Island, and New Haven. It is a fact, however, that a number of other railroads have unusually attractive station grounds, among those being the Canadian Pacific, the Lackawanna and the "Main Line" running out of Philadelphia on the Pennsylvania. Doubtless there are others in this category which escape the writer's recollection at the moment, but so commendable a policy deserves encouragement in every direction.

Air Traffic

The loss in rail passenger business is not due wholly to present business conditions, it is indicated in the latest report of the United States Department of Commerce, which showed that for August, 1931, air travel increased by 9000 passengers more than July, this representing a gain of 18 per cent. The August volume of business aggregated 56,517 passengers against 47,756 in July. Express business nearly doubled during the same period.

The reason for this lies, in part, in the failure of the railroads to expedite their trains to the fastest speeds consistent with safety and comfort. The offer of lower rates, however, is being extended on various lines, and Mr. J. V. Lanigan, passenger traffic manager of the Illinois Central Railroad, has recently announced unusual bargains in the form of a four-day all-expense tour from Chicago to New Orleans for $41.40. This rate, only slightly above the one-way fare, includes round-trip transportation, meals, hotels, entertainment, and sight-seeing.

Yellowstone Park Business

During the past season Yellowstone National Park attracted visitors from every state and United States territory and 21 foreign countries, according to Mr. E. E. Nelson, passenger traffic manager of the Northern Pacific Railway. The rail travel showed that New York was first in number of visitors, followed in turn by Illinois, Iowa, and Pennsylvania, while California headed the list of automobile visitors, followed by Montana, Idaho, and Utah. The park registrations were only 3 per cent below last year, aggregating 221,000. The comparison of rail versus automobile visitors is not yet available.

Fast Speeds

Following the scheduling of the Canadian Pacific's fast train between Montreal and Smith's Falls, Ont., at an average of 62.9 miles per hour, the Canadian National Railways have advised the writer of the speed of their International Limited. Between Coteau and Prescott, Ont., 76 miles, the train averages 65.1 miles per hour. Eastbound, the Inter-City Limited from Brockville to Coteau makes 88 miles in 73 minutes, averaging 72 m. p. h. Some of these speeds are between points at which stops are not scheduled, however.

This compares favorably with the speed of the Cheltenham Flyer from Swindon to London, which makes 77.3 miles in 67 minutes, averaging 69.2 miles an hour. While these two speeds are between scheduled stations, there are, of course, many trains in North America which run faster than 80 miles per hour at various points, although the schedule does not indicate such speeds.

Air Conditioning

Automatically cooled Pullman cars have been installed in the fast trains of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, between Cincinnati and New Orleans, the temperature being maintained at 70 degrees. The air is changed in the cars every six minutes. The cooling system employed is of the ammonia and brine type.

On the Boston & Maine Railroad an air-cooled coach has recently been tested between Boston and Portland, the water-cooling device being used. Ice is carried in bunkers under the car and water sprayed over this ice is circulated by pumps through concealed radiators.

The Pullman Company is working on the project also, though it is endeavoring to find a means of passing the expense along, either to the railroads or the public. It is quite certain that whoever pays the bill, it will not be the public, for passengers already have seen the benefits of an air-cooled train on the Baltimore & Ohio, at no extra cost, and it is obvious that no extra fare on this score can be collected by other roads

Of Interest to Travelers

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway traffic officials, noting the historic associations centering in the eastern part of that line between Richmond and Old Point Comfort, Va., named the section "Historyland" and developed a series of tours thence. These have been highly successful in increasing patronage. With the recent celebration at Yorktown, commemorating the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to General Washington there, the C. & O. further exploited the section with special rates and trains.

A battery of trains with names significant of Washington is now operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad between New York and Washington, among the names selected being the "President," the "Representative," and the already-established "Congressional" and "Senator." The Pennsylvania also is substituting lounge cars with three compartments and drawing-rooms in place of the club cars in its Pennsylvania Limited, Iron City Express, Metropolitan, and the Gotham Limited.

Effective Nov. 7, the New York Central will reduce the railroad fare for exclusive occupancy of a compartment to 1½ tickets. Two full tickets formerly were collected. Other eastern lines are expected to do likewise.

MACAULEY PROTESTS MOTOR EXCISE TAX

DETROIT, Oct. 29 (AP)—Mr. Alvan Macauley, president of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, in a statement today charged that the proposal of a motor vehicle excise tax constitutes an unwarranted discrimination against the country's 26,500,000 automobile owners.

"With ownership of motorcars concentrated, according to government statistics, among farmers and wage earners in the lower income groups, classes which already have suffered severely from the depression, it would be an injustice to impose additional burdens upon them," Mr. Macauley said.

RADIO BEACON ESTABLISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska — An automatic radio beacon has been established at Cape Spencer at the entrance to Cross Sound in southeastern Alaska. This is the third automatic radio beacon established in the Territory by the United States Lighthouse Service as an aid to navigation.

Indian Gradually Finding Place He Needs in White Man's World

Differences in Stamina and Morale as Sharply Divided Among Them as With Other Races—Many Occupy Posts of Trust and Honor

By FRANCES DENEMORE

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHILE various organizations try to assist the American Indian and agitators retard his progress, he is quietly settling his own problem.

Life is an individual matter among the Indians as among members of our own race, and the total is made of many men and women, struggling and striving, with failure or success. Back of the Indian of today there are centuries of honor and dishonor. All Indians were not like Chief Joseph. We cannot standardize the race by men who were its nobility, nor expect too much from a mixed people, as the Indian race is rapidly becoming. The best is seldom on the surface, but those who watch the Indians see a great deal that is encouraging.

"Who is the editor of your daily paper?" I asked in Grand Marais, Minn., last summer.

"He is part Indian," was the reply. "His brother is president of the bank."

Grand Marais is a thriving little town, modern in its limited equipment, with men of Indian descent in two of its most responsible positions. They took their place in the community as an Englishman or a Scotchman might do. Such men are blending with our citizenry all over the country and bringing the Indian standard of high quality into our economic life.

The best Indians have a keen sense of values. Long ago, when I was recording songs on the Dakota prairie, it was said that an Indian woman with $15 to spend would buy a bright plaid shawl instead of a multitude of cheap little things. She liked the feel of the fine soft wool and knew the shawl would last for many years.

An Indian horseman would buy the most expensive saddle or bridle that the trader had, and be happy riding his horse, though he might have on an old shirt. Witness the wide Stetson hat of the cowboy, in which he feels sumptuously attired. They live where shoddy things do not last long.

Likes the Best There Is

Into a world of mixed values the Indian brings this underlying sense that the best is worth a sacrifice. It is an economic world and the Indian is coming to see that the best thing for him to do is to work. But it is not easy for him to find the work best adapted to his inherited disposition. The Government is helping him by organized effort, wisely directed, but hundreds—even thousands—of Indians are solving the problem for themselves.

Adolph Maloney is a Navaho Indian, though you would not think it from his name. He enlisted in the army in 1917, served three years, and when he was mustered out he had to walk home, a distance of nearly 100 miles. Today he is the owner and manager of a thriving truck line between Tuba City and Flagstaff, running six trucks with Navaho drivers. As a side interest he has a good pleasure car.

Recently he went to town to buy a $3000 truck as an addition to his fleet. The motor company had none in stock and it took Adolph no time at all to board a plane for Los Angeles, buy a truck and drive it back. Those who know him say he is a keen business man who knows his operating costs to the last cent. His credit is good for practically any amount in Flagstaff, and his word is considered as good as his bond. So much for the Navaho. His ancestors were fleet of foot, and he is keeping the pace in the modern way.

While the Navahos were roaming the desert the Chippewas were fishing, and today an outstanding Indian business enterprise is that of the Red Lake Fisheries, Inc., at Red Lake, Minn. This business is practically managed by the Indians themselves and has been highly successful from its inception.

Run Their Own Business

The Indians are formed into an association with five directors elected by the membership. From these directors the president and other officers are chosen. An experienced sales manager is hired from outside the reservation, subject to the approval of the Minnesota State Game and Fish Commissioner, and the Federal Government has no part in the actual management of the business. Fishing is a seasonal industry, which makes it a logical business for the Chippewa.

It is said to be only three generations "from shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves, and with the present advocacy of an eight-hour day and a five-day week we are getting back to the Indian idea that life should be a rhythm of work and rest. The Indians' fathers and grandfathers worked by spells, taking up each task with fresh enthusiasm.

By the time the enthusiasm began to wane, the work, generally speaking, was about finished. That is one reason why an Indian does not like to sit on a corn plow and watch the hills go by. He wants to work hard at something for two or three weeks, and then pack up the family, go to another place and work at something entirely different.

In the spring the Chippewa made maple sugar. His next absorbing interest might be spearing pickerel and drying the eggs or catching turtles. Hard and fast the whole family hunted for turtle eggs, and then—presto—off they went to gather berries. Each of these tasks was important, but they could not be done in the same place, and that sort of rotation does not make a dairyman.

As a matter of fact, a cow can do more to make a white man out of an Indian than any amount of propaganda. It can make him stay at home nights and Sundays.

Knew How to Manage Indians

When the logging was good in northern Minnesota, a certain camp employed Indians in preference to white men and kept three crews, one on the job, one going away and one coming back.

It is said that Jim McGrath, an old-time lumberman, could tell by the look in an Indian's eye when he was going to quit and always "beat the Indian to it." McGrath would say, "You better go home for a while. Come back when you've spent your money." Off the Indian would go, and another stood ready to take his place.

This was the condition many years ago, when the backward Indians were beginning to work. After each job they ate up the proceeds before going to work again.

One of the most successful Indian enterprises in the country was started by a man named Harry D. Ayer, the trader at Mille Lacs, near Onamia, Minnesota. Realizing that the Chippewas are canoe people, he started his Indians making boats. First he tried out the Indians by employing them to build cabins for his summer resort and found them neat, careful workers; he also employed them to operate motorboats for the fishing tourists and as clerks in his trading post.

Now many of them own cars on which they can make minor repairs, and one Indian goes in his car to Brainerd, 100 miles away, to buy supplies for the trading post.

Mr. Ayer and his wife went to the Mille Lacs Trading Post 16 years ago and there was no school there until five years ago, so they have "raised" their Indians in many ways. The Indians have been allowed to keep their own language in conversation, but they have learned the language of dollars and cents, which, after all, is a leading American dialect. They know how money talks.

Just Suited Indians

But as to the Mille Lacs Boat Factory. In the first place it was necessary to take down an old building, number the pieces, transport it 16 miles and set it up again. Here was a definite task, so large that it called for all their powers, and they could talk it over in Chippewa. To the Indians this was ideal. An Indian likes to use his head as well as his hands. Life, to him, should be just one big problem after another.

The old loggers knew this and used to select a Chippewa Indian to figure out the key log in a jam, when the logs were piled high in the spring freshets. Furthermore, the Chippewa, like all Indians, loves a small tool, plenty of detail, and a clear idea of the way a thing is going to look after it is done. There must always be the objective that is going to develop through his effort.

By working along lines adaptable to the Indian, Mr. Ayer has made his boat factory an outstanding success. It has paid from the start, and now employs six men all the time, all being Indians except the foreman who does the designing.

Their skill has developed to the point where Blythe, the foreman, can say, "Our next boat will be an 18-foot outboard motor, paint finish outside, varnish interior," and the Indians will complete the job without any supervision.

Are Paid Every Night

Beginning at laborers' wages, they now earn from $2.50 to $4.50 a day and, with knowledge of Indian ways, Mr. Ayer pays them every night.

A man can get an advance above his wages if it is known that he can take the responsibility. His need of it will be all "threshed out" in the Chippewa language. There are no gewgaws in the trader's store, but he may need some extra groceries. They never work more than nine hours a day and in winter they work only eight hours. As a general rule they are not rapid workers but exceedingly careful, and when a piece is finished it is exactly right.

All this sounds as though the Mille Lacs Chippewa had turned white men—but did you ever hear of a factory run by whites that let everybody go to a medicine dance, or practically closed down during the harvest season? Somebody stays on the job to keep up a little motion but the men are free to go to the medicine dance in the spring, this being a religious ceremonial. In mid-August they can go for the rice-gathering and stay until it is over without any feeling that they are deserting their work.

It is the lumberman's technic of "watching the look in their eye" and letting them answer the call of the open road, as their fathers did. The call will come less clearly to their children and perhaps their grandchildren will not hear it at all, but to them it is very real.

Caters to Natural Leanings

In the old days the Indians betook themselves to the woods as soon as the maple sap was stirring and made maple sugar. Mr. Ayer has converted this into "home work" for his Indians and there is a fine, modern sirup and sugar plant at the trading post where 400 to 1000 gallons of maple sirup and many pounds of sugar are made every year. This is another form of carrying forward the old life into the new. Meantime the women make quantities of artistic bead work and birchbark articles which are sold to tourists.

At Mille Lacs the old simplicity and love of beauty are being preserved in a wonderful manner. The Chippewa of the old days loved his canoe as a cowboy loves his horse. The modern boat with its graceful lines, sturdy strength and polished surface is, to him, the birchbark canoe in terms of the white man's civilization.

The National Park Service is keenly interested in employing Indians, and they have shown remarkable ability in the repair and maintenance of prehistoric ruins. Except for a white foreman, the service, for many years, has employed no other labor but Navaho Indians in Mesa Verde National Park.

Apache labor is being used by the road contractor, who is building the highway at the North Rim of the Grand Canyon, while Navaho, Havasupai and Hualpai may be seen at work on the South Rim. They do practically all the common labor and part of the specialized work.

For next year the National Park Service is planning to bring into its activities many Indians from other tribes. All these movements for industrializing the Indians have the support of Dr. Ray Lyman, Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, and Charles J. Rhoads, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

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Not far from The Mother Church
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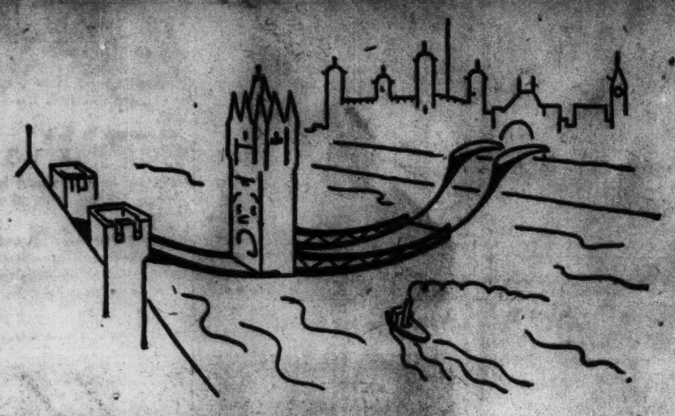
New York City



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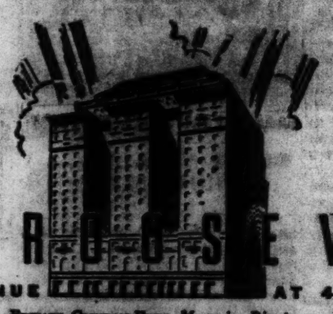

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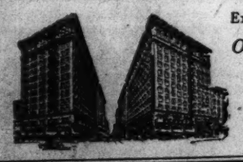

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Rooms with Bath
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400 Rooms 300 Baths
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Room and Bath $2.50 to $4.00

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STOCKS PUSH FORWARD WITH GREATER VIGOR

Market in Late Trading Is Active and Strong, Rails Leading

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—The stock market came up strongly after a midday setback today.

Strength in shares was coincident with advances in the bond market, and in wheat. Rails lead the upturn. New York Central, New Haven, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific and Santa Fe rising 2 to 5 points.

Such issues as United States Steel, American Telephone and International Harvester gained 2 or more.

The closing tone was strong. Sales approximated 1,500,000 shares.

Wall Street regarded the drop of $24,000,000 in the volume of currency in circulation as the most encouraging news in weeks, providing tangible evidence of a return of confidence in banks. A better demand for bank investments was apparent in the bond market.

Worst Is Over

The decline in currency in circulation was the first since the wave of currency hoarding prompted by England's suspension of the gold standard. The informal comment of one leading banker, noted for his conservatism, was, "The worst is over."

Bankers explained that the recent rapid outflow of gold, had undoubtedly been widely misinterpreted, and that a slackening of this outflow, together with a flow of metal in this direction from South America, China and India, had presumably been a factor in the restoration of confidence.

The gold outflow has been welcomed in many prominent quarters as tending to rectify a serious maladjustment and brightening the prospect of world recovery.

Maintenance of the 50-cent common dividend by Bethlehem Steel, following similar action by United States Steel two days previously, was also interpreted favorably. Belief that the steel industry may have a belated autumn recovery was bolstered by a statement by a General Motors official that the motor industry had touched bottom three months ago.

A reduction in the minimum wage scale to $6 daily from $7 by Ford Motor Company was favorably received by those interests in Wall Street who hold that belated deflation of wages has delayed recovery. It was reported that motor equipment and accessory manufacturers supplying Ford would probably take similar action. Wall Street continued to discuss railway wages.

The weekly mercantile reviews reported little change in general business activity, however, pointing out that unseasonably warm weather was again hampering the movement of goods at retail.

Bonds Are Higher

The bond market advanced in striking fashion today. United States Government and all grades of corporate loans were generally higher, but the upturn was more noticeable among rail issues than in the other groups.

In addition to the rising bond prices today dealers reported an increasing number of inquiries for public utility issues of legal investment standing and for second grade rail loans. The limited turnover indicated the narrowness of the market.

U. S. Treasury and Liberty loans experienced the most general strength, although their gains were not so large as those of other groups. The recently issued Treasury 3¼s and 3s rose about ½ point each, the largest gain of the government obligations.

Chicago & Northwestern 4¾s of 1949, Erie 5s of 1975, Missouri Pacific Series F 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s of 1978, and St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s of 1978 made good gains among the second grade rails.

Industrial loans continued quiet, but most of them held steady or gained fractions. Western Electric 5s, Shell Union Oil 5s, Standard Oil of New York, 4½s, and Phillips Petroleum 5¼s were moderately higher.

With a few exceptions the turnover in public utility loans was limited. American Telephone 5s of 1960 and American & Foreign Power 5s were active and higher. Postal Telegraph 5s, International Telephone debenture 5s, Duquesne Light 4½s, and Consolidated Gas of New York 5½s gained fractionally on small sales.

COTTON HOLDS STEADY

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—Cotton was comparatively quiet and more or less irregular today within a range of 10 or 15 points. On the whole orders seemed to be pretty well divided with some selling of spring months supposedly for Southern account, while the trade appears to be a buyer of January and there was some covering of December shorts. The first of the private end-October crop reports was published pointing to a yield of 16,170,000 bales, which was without apparent effect on the market. After selling up to 6.72 early, January declined to 6.63 and was ruling around 6.70 in the mid-afternoon market which was steady at net advances of 4 to 6 points.

WARD BAKING PROFIT UP

Ward Baking Corporation reports for 42 weeks ended Oct. 17, 1931, net profit of $1,714,541 after interest, depreciation and federal taxes, equivalent after allowing for dividend requirements on 277,013 shares of 7 per cent preferred stock, to $1.72 a share on 86,280 no-par shares of class A stock. In 42 weeks ended Oct. 18, 1930, net profit was $1,574,458, equal to $5.43 a share on 290,013 shares of 7 per cent preferred stock.

PORTUGAL TO IMPORT GOLD

LISBON, Portugal, Oct. 30 (AP)—The Bank of Portugal is making its first import of gold since 1914 through an order reinforcing the gold reserve, and avoiding further accumulation of foreign currencies. Three and a half tons of bullion valued at more than $2,000,000, is expected to reach Lisbon early in November from New York. Depreciation of sterling already has produced a beneficial effect on the commerce of Portuguese colonies.

GEORGIA POWER CO.

Georgia Power Company reports for 12 months ended Sept. 30 net income of $6,417,383 after taxes, charges and depreciation, compared with $7,704,596 in the previous 12 months.

TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER

Tennessee Electric Power Company reports for 12 months ended Sept. 30 net income of $3,431,038 after taxes, charges and depreciation, compared with $3,906,929 in the previous 12 months.

GREEK BANK RATE LOWERED

ATHENS, Greece, Oct. 30—The Greek bank rate is reduced to 11 per cent from 13 per cent.

FRIDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 30	Net Chg. Oct. 29
14¼	3¼		AbitBi Pow & P	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	¼
23½	7	1	Adams Express	1900	7¾	7¾	7¾	
46¼	24½	3	Addressograph	300	31½	31½	31½	
33½	16	1	Advance Rumely	100	16	15½	15½	-½
11¾	2		Advance Rumely pf	100	3	3	3	
18	12	1.60	Affiliated Prod	900	13½	13	13½	
109¾	63	3	Air Reduction	300	64½	63¾	64½	¾
10⅝	1¾		Airway Elec App	300	2¼	2	2	-¼
20⅛	5	.40	Alaska-Juneau	300	14¼	13¾	14	-¼
3¾	1¾		Allegheny Corp	2400	4	3¾	3¾	-⅛
59¾	8		Allegh pf ww XXX	400	9	8¾	8¾	-⅛
59	8¼		Allegh pf ww XI	100	9	9	9	-⅛
162¾	68	6†	Allied Chem	6300	85¼	82	84½	-1¾
126	114½	7	Allied Chem pf	200	117	117	117	
42¾	14	1	Allis Chalmers	300	16¾	15¾	15¾	-⅛
33	13	3	Amerada	300	14½	14½	14½	
39¾	8½		Am Ag Ch Del	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	-⅛
62¾	18	3†	Am Bank Note	300	32¾	32	32¾	-¾
38	31½	2.40	Am Brake S&F	1200	32	31¾	31¾	-¼
129¾	71⅜	9†	Am Can	12700	83½	80½	81⅞	-1
153½	134⅛	7	Am Can pf	100	136½	136½	136½	
38¾	9	1	Am Car & Fdry	300	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	-½
48¾	31¾	3†	Am Chicle	400	34⅞	34	34½	-⅛
14½	5		Am Com Alcohol	5300	9¼	8¾	9	-⅛
33½	9		Am European	300	12¾	12¾	12¾	-½
61¾	10¾		Am & For Pow	14300	16	14¾	15⅛	-⅛
79½	32		Am & For Pw 2pf	400	38	36	36	-1½
31⅞	10½	2	Am Ice	500	13½	13	13½	
26	6		Am International	100	8½	8¾	8¾	
23¾	8		Am Metal	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	-⅛
39½	2½		Am Nat Gas pf	400	3	3	3	
24⅝	14½	1	Am Power & L	8200	19¼	17⅝	18⅛	-1⅛
102	60	6	Am T&T, 6% pf	800	63	60	63	-1
21½	10	.60	Am Radiator	4800	8	7⅝	8	-⅛
37⅝	10		Am Rolling Mill	1600	13½	12⅝	13½	-⅛
58½	19¾	1½	Am Smelt & Ref	1700	34¾	32⅝	34½	-1⅛
4⅛	½		Am Solvents & C	400	¾	¾	¾	
11½	1		Am Solvents pf	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	-⅛
3¼	7¾	1	Am Steel Fdries	1100	10¾	10	10¾	-⅛
60	34½	5	Am Sugar Ref	100	40¾	40¾	40¾	-⅛
43	21½	2	Am Stores	300	30¾	30¾	30¾	-⅛
201¾	121½	9	Am Tel & Tel	16400	137½	136⅜	137¼	-1⅜
86¾	33¼	3	Am Wat W&E	1900	32	29¾	32	-⅛
107	75	6	Am Fat pf 8	100	80	80	80	
75	32	3	Am WW&E ct	300	29	28½	28¾	-⅛
11⅞	3¾		Am Woolen	100	8½	8½	8½	
40	20		Am Woolen pf	900	25¾	23¾	25¼	-¼
8¾	2¾		Am Zinc Lead&S	300	3½	3½	3½	-⅛
43¼	12⅜		Anaconda Cop	16300	15¾	12⅛	15⅛	-⅛
26½	12½	1	Anaconda Wire	100	13¾	13½	13½	
36	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	300	19	19	19	-⅛
18	8		Archer Daniels	500	11⅜	10¼	11⅜	-⅛
4½	1		Armour Ill A	700	1¾	1¼	1½	-⅛
28⅞	3½		Asso Apparel Ind	100	4½	4½	4½	-⅛
29⅝	9¾	1	Asso Dry Goods	300	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
72	20	7	Armour Del pf	100	33	33	33	
47	6		Armour Ill pf	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	
10¼	4		Artloom Corp	300	3	3	4	
203⅜	97½	10*	Atchison T & SF	3600	110⅞	103	109⅝	-1¼
120	52	7	Atl Coast Line	900	86	86	86	-1
23⅜	9½	1	Atl Refining	1600	12¾	12⅛	12⅝	-⅛
54	21	4	Atlas Powder	100	21	21	21	
13½	5	1	Atlas Stores	100	6¾	5¾	6¾	
295½	84½	4	Auburn Auto	15300	124½	118½	124¼	-1⅞
2½	⅝		Auto Sales	900	1¾	1	1	-⅛
6½	2½		Aviation Corp Del	900	2¾	2½	2¾	-⅛

—B—

27½	6¼		Baldwin Loco	800	9¾	8	9⅝	1
87½	29	4	Balt & Ohio	9800	35½	32⅞	35¼	-⅛
80½	48½	4	Balt & Ohio pf	300	50¾	50½	50½	-⅛
107	100	6½	Bamberger pf	100	99½	99½	99½	100
66¾	26	3½	Bangor & Aroos	100	29	29	29	
14½	4¾		Barnsdall A	800	6	5⅞	6	-⅛
81	37	4	Bealrice Cream	400	45	44½	45	43
62	37½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	600	41	38¾	41	
6½	1¾		Belding Hem	800	5	5	5	-⅛
25½	12⅜	1	Bendix Aviation	3800	17½	16⅜	17½	-⅛
46¼	24⅜	2	Best & Co	700	31⅜	29¾	31⅜	30
70¾	23½	2	Bethlehem Steel	14900	28¾	23½	25¾	-1
20⅜	15		Bloomingdale	10	17	17	17	
43	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	300	25½	25	25½	-⅛
66¼	52½	4	Bon Ami A	100	49	49	49	-1½
16½	37	3†	Borden	2600	44¾	44¾	44¾	-⅛
30¾	9¾	1	Borg Warner	1200	12½	12⅜	12⅜	-⅛
22¾	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	1900	10½	10	10½	-⅛
5¼	¾		Brockway	200	1¼	1¼	1½	
69⅜	31½	4	Brooklyn Man T	1000	42¾	41	42	-1
129⅝	80¼	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	88½	88½	88½	-1
15	3¼		Brunswick Balke	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	
	9½	2⅝	Bruns Terminal	200	3¾	3½	3¾	-⅛
	20⅞	5	Bucyrus Erie	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	
	34⅛	7⅜	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	
	7	4½	Budd Wheel	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
	23	4	Bullard	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
	15¾	4⅜	.80 Bulova Watch	100	5	5	5	
	32½	10	1 Burroughs Add	900	13⅜	13½	13⅜	-⅛
	31	15⅝	2½ Bush Terminal	200	17½	17	17½	-⅛
	104	52	7 Bush Term deb	40	60	60	60	
	23¼	1½	Butte Cop & Zinc	600	1½	1⅜	1½	-⅛
	20⅜	4⅞	Butterick	300	6½	6½	6½	
	69¾	12⅝	Byers	1900	19¼	18⅜	19	-⅛

—C—

53	10¼	2	Calif Packing	800	11¼	10⅞	11¼	-⅛
11⅜	3½		Calumet & Ariz	300	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
45	14	3	Canada Dry	900	19⅞	18½	18½	-⅛
45⅜	11	1¼	Canadian Pacific	800	14	13⅞	13⅞	-⅛
25	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	500	18¾	18⅝		
10	5¼		Capital Admin	400	8¾	8½	8	
131½	33¼		Case Thresh	23900	49⅝	47½	49⅝	-1⅝
52½	11½	3	Caterpillar Trac	900	16½	14⅜	16¼	-⅛
230	82	8	Central RR of NJ	100	85	85	85	-3
	8¼	2½	Century Ribbon	600	6½	5⅝	6	-⅛
	19½	9¾	1 Cerro de Pasco	900	15¼	14	15¼	-⅛
	23¼	3¼	3 Checker Cab Mfg	100	5½	5½	5½	
	54½	14¼	3 Chesapeake Corp	1400	24¼	22¼	24½	22
	46½	23½	2½ Ches & Ohio	7400	33¼	30½	32½	31
	7¾	3½	Chi & Gt West	400	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
	27½	12	Chi & Gt W pf	1300	16½	14½	16⅛	15¼
	8⅞	2	Chi Mil & St P	400	3¼	3	3½	3⅞
	15⅜	3⅜	Chi Mil & St P pf	300	5⅞	5¼	5⅝	5¼
	45½	11½	4 Chi & N western	1900	18	14	15	15
	65½	20	Chi Rock Isl & P	800	25½	22	25½	22
	90	30	6 Chi R I & P 6%	300	38	30	35	30¼
	33¾	8	Childs Company	400	13⅜	12⅛	13⅜	13
	25¾	11¾	1 Chrysler	9200	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	15½
	90	66⅛	6½ City Ice & F pf	40	70	70	70	-10
	27⅞	10	Clark Equipment	100	10	10	10	
	170	97½	7.50 Coca Cola	3100	116	112⅜	116	112½
	53½	49½	3 Coca Cola A	100	50½	50½	50½	
	50½	28	2½ Colgate-Palm-P	300	33	32⅞	32⅞	33⅜
	17½	7¾	Collins & Aikman	400	10½	10	10	10
	32¼	8½	Colo Fuel & Ir	300	10½	10½	10½	
	45⅝	16⅜	1.60 Columbia Gas	5500	22	20½	21⅞	21
	109½	76	6 Columbia G pf A	200	83¼	82¾	83¼	83
	111½	73	4 Columbian Carb	1300	45	45½	45½	44¾
	23¼	8	1.60 Comm Credit	1200	13½	12⅝	13½	12⅜
	35½	20	3 Comm Cred A	200	25¾	25¾	25¾	
	25½	15	2 Comm Cred pf B	30	22½	22½	22½	
	34	15½	2 Comm Inv Tr	400	19½	19	19½	19
	106	99	6½ Comm I Tr 6½%	300	99½	99½	99½	99½
	21½	9¼	1 Comm Solvents	2600	11¾	11¼	11⅝	11¼
	12	4½	.30 Comwith & So	7200	5¾	5½	5⅝	5½
	100⅜	68	6 Comwith &S 6pf	400	77¾	77	77¾	77½
	14¾	6¾	1 Congoleum Nairn	400	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10⅜
	70	62	4½ *Conn Ry & Lt	20	62	62	62	
	15	3¾	Consol Film Ind	2800	8	7¾	7¾	-⅛
	18⅞	7¾	2 Consol Film I pf	700	14	14	14	13¼
	109⅝	61	4 Consol Gas	8900	72¾	70⅝	72¾	70½
	107	93	5 Consol Gas pf	300	96	96	96	95½
	15⅞	9¼	1 Consol Laundries	100	11¾	11¼	11¼	
	42½	20	6 Consol Rys Cu pf	100	33	33	33	22
	1¾	½	Consol Textile	200	½	½	½	⅛
	8½	2¼	Container A	400	2½	2	2	2¼
	30	5¼	Cont Baking A	400	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
	62⅞	31⅞	2½ *Cont Can	3600	38	37½	37½	37¾
	3⅝	⅞	Cont Baking B	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
	51⅞	19½	2.40 Cont Insurance	700	27½	25¾	27½	26¾
	4½	1⅛	Cont Motors	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
	12	5	Cont Oil	5800	7	7	7	-⅛
	12	1½	Cont Shares	800	1⅝	1½	1½	
	86⅜	36⅛	3 Corn Products	1500	48⅜	45½	46⅝	-1
	63	22	Crucible Steel	300	26	26	26	25¼
	35	14	Cuban Am S pf	20	14	14	14	
	2⅝	⅛	Cuban Cane Pr	200	¾	¾	¾	
	48⅞	29	4 Cudahy Packing	300	37	37	37	37½
	100	35	4 Curtis Publishing	200	39½	39½	39½	
	5⅞	1¾	Curtis-Wright	4000	2½	2	2¼	-⅛
	8½	2¼	Curtis-Wright A	300	3	2¾	3	
	112	81	7 Cushman 7%	200	90	90	90	

—D—

23	4		Davison Chem	300	5¾	5½	5¾	5⅞
22	13½	1.40	Deere & Co pf	300	14	14	14	14
157¼	93	9	Del & Hudson	400	101¾	99	101½	96½
102	29½	4	Del Yack & W	2500	36½	32¾	36½	32½
	45¾	9	Denver R G pf	100	10½	10½	10½	10
195	112	8	Detroit Edison	200	130¼	130	130½	
23	12⅝	1	Diamond Match	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
28½	22¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	25	25	25	
13½	6⅝	1	Dome Mines	400	9	9	9	
24	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	700	17	16½	17	16¾
21¼	10	1½	Douglas Air	900	13	13¾	13	
107	53¾	4†	Du Pont de Nem	8800	58¾	56½	58¾	58¾
124¾	107⅞	6	Du Pont deb	200	107½	107⅝	107½	106
14¾	10	1	Duplan Silk	500	10	10	10	
107½	96½	5	Duquesne Lt pf	100	96½	96½	96½	96½
21	21		Durham Hosiery	10	21	21	21	21

—E—

13¼	3		Eastern Roll Mill	100	4½	4½	4½	
194¾	93	5†	Eastman Kodak	1900	107½	105	107	104½
135	121	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	124½	124½	124½	
69	35½		Eitingon-S pf	200	50	50	50	44½
74¾	26	4	Elec Auto-Lite	13400	35½	32½	35½	32½
60¾	16⅞		Elec Pow & Lt	93700	31⅜	28¾	28⅞	31¼
104½	69¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	400	78	77	78	79
98¼	55	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	400	62	60¾	61¾	62
66	29	4	Elec Stor Battery	200	37	36	36	36
45⅝	30	2	Endicott Johnson	300	36	36	36	
87	50	5	Engineers P S 5pf	100	55	55	55	
39¾	10⅝		Erie RR	900	13¾	12	13½	12¾

—F—

29¾	9		Fairbanks Morse	300	6½	6½	6½	
30	7¼	1.20	Fed Water Serv	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	-¼
56¾	22	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	700	29¾	28	29¾	29½
21½	13	1	Firestone T & R	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	
87	50	5	Firestone T&R pf	100	53½	53½	53½	53¾
66⅛	50½	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	53½	53½	53½	
64½	10¼	1	Foster-Wheeler	400	14¾	13⅝	14¾	14
32½	18	.55	Fourth Nat Inv	100	20¾	20¼	20¾	20½
17½	3⅛		Foundation	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
38⅝	5		Fox Film A	700	8	7⅝	8	-⅛
43¼	13¼	3	Freeport Texas	700	30⅝	20½	30¾	30¼

—G—

73⅛	38½	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	4300	46½	45¼	46¼	44⅞
47	9¾	2	Gen Asphalt	200	15	14¾	15	14
25¾	14¾	2	Gen Baking	4100	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	17½
90	34		Gen Cable	100	4¼	4	4	
65	17		Gen Cable pf	10	17½	17½	17½	17
54¾	24¾	1.60	Gen Electric	34000	30¼	28⅝	30½	29
12⅜	11½	.80	Gen Elec Sp	7100	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛
82	30½	2	Gen Foods	3400	38¼	36¼	38¼	35½
8⅛	2¼	.30	Gen Gas & E A	100	2⅞	2¾	3¼	2¾
50	32	3	Gen Mills	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	33
48	22½	3	Gen Motors	18500	38	35⅝	35⅝	35⅜
103⅞	85	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	700	89½	89½	89½	89⅞
23	5¼		Gen Out Ad A	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	
52	14⅜		Gen Pub Service	1400	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
84½	22½	5	Gen Ry Signal	700	33	30½	33	30
9½	1¼		Gen Realty	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
39⅞	18	1	Gen Refractories	300	16	15½	15½	16⅛
19⅝	13⅜		Gen Theatres Eq	200	14	14	14	13⅞
18⅜	8		Gillette Saf Ras	3400	15¾	14½	15	14½
76⅞	45¼	3	Gillette S R pf	100	58¾	56½	56½	55¼
52	36½	7	Gimbel Bros pf	300	38	36	38	38½
18⅛	4½		Glidden	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
3⅝	2⅜		Gobel (Adolf)	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
43⅛	12	3½	Gold Dust	3100	21½	21	21½	20¾
20⅞	6		Goodrich	300	8½	8¾	8¾	8½
53¾	18	3	Goodyear	400	24¼	23⅝	24	23
91	61½	7	Goodyear inf	600	64	64	64	
51⅞	23⅛		Graham-Paige	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	-⅛
22⅞	6⅜	1	Granby	200	8¼	7¾	8¼	-⅛
25½	3½		Grand-Sil Stores	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
18⅞	4		Grand Union	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	-⅛
46	21½	3	Grand Un pf	400	34¼	32½	34¼	32½
43	25¼	4	Grant (W T)	1100	33½	33	33½	33½
69¾	30	4	Great Nor pf	1100	34¾	34½	34½	34¾
33½	12	2	Great Nor Ore	300	16	14½	14½	15
11⅞	3¾		Great West Sug	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
39⅜	12⅜	7	Great W Sug pf	10	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
6	1¾		Grigsby-Grunow	700	3½	3	3	-⅛
37½	6		Gulf States Steel	100	7	7	7	

—H—

8¾	2¾		Hahn Invest Sto	600	3¾	3½	3½	
63¾	25½	6½	Hahn D S pf	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	28
21¾	9¼		Hanna (M A) pf	30	9	9	9	
44½	11⅞	1	Harbison Walker	1600	18⅝	16½	16⅝	-⅛

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 30	Net Chg. Oct. 29
18	8¼	.50	Hercules Motors	100	10	10	10	
58	24	3	Hercules Powder	100	32	32	32	
138½	104	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	105	103	103	
104	90	6	Hershey Choc pf	100	90	90	90	
37	17	2.75	Holland Furnace	100	17½	17½	17½	
3¾	3		Houdaille Her B	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
68½	25	4.30	Houston Oil	1600	30⅜	27½	30⅜	27½
44¼	27	2½	Hudson & Man	100	33¼	32½	33¼	
80	7¾		Hudson Motor	1900	10¾	10	10¾	-⅞
13¾	3¾		Hupp Motors	400	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛

—I—

22	10½		Ill Central	2400	21¾	19¾	21¾	19¾
75	35	4	Ill Central LL	10	46	46	46	
4⅞	1⅝		Indian Refining	400	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
39	21	4	Indus Rayon	700	34¾	32¾	34¾	30
102	48	4	Ingersoll-Rand	400	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
71	36¾	2½	Inland Steel	400	39	38	38	
11¾	3½		Inspiration Cop	100	4	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
12⅞	7		Insurance Sec Inv	100	10	9	10	
33	7¼		Insurshare Del	100	10	10	10	
8	4		Interboro Rap T	300	11⅜	10½	10½	-⅜
15	4		Interlake Iron	1100	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
31¾	7		Int Agr pf	100	10	10	10	
179¾	89	8†	Int Business M	100	121	119	121	112½
12¾	3¾	.80	Int Carriers	400	5	5	5	
27¾	17	4	Int Cement	100	21¾	21½	21½	20½
4	½		Int Combustion	100	¾	¾	¾	
80¾	22¾	2½	Int Harvester	2400	28⅜	28	28⅜	27½
21	10	.20	Int Hydroelec	1100	14½	13

LIVESTOCK MARKET HAS WIDE SPREAD

Best Steers at High for Year—Hogs and Lambs Lowest in Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 30—The feature of the cattle market at the Union Stock Yards this week was the further widening of the price spread, making it the widest in history, and placing the best steers at new high levels since early in the year and the poorest cattle at new lows for many years.

Hogs touched the lowest levels since early in 1908 during the week, rallying slightly later in the period, while lambs also were pounded to as low a point as they have reached in several years. Depressed meat markets and big receipts were bearish influences.

Good and choice fed steers and yearlings netted an advance of 25-50 cents, while in-between grades closed about steady, and low grades slumped 25-50 cents. Fat cows lost 25-40 cents, and low cutters and cutters held about steady.

Bulls dropped 25 cents, and vealers wound up steady to 50 cents lower. Stockers and feeders inclined 25-50 cents to new low prices.

Choice fed steers and yearlings brought $11-$11.50 at the close, better grade short feds making $8.50-$10, warmed ups $6-$8, grassers $4-$6, and few Montana grassers $6.50. Grass heifers bulked at $3.75-$4.75, and grass beef cows $2.75-$3.75, low cutters and cutters going largely at $1.75-$2.50.

Sausage bulls sold at $2.75 to $3.50, with a few heavies $3.75 and above. Choice vealers sold at $7 to $8. Stock yearlings topped at $6.75 and feeders $6.

Hogs closed mostly 15 to 25 cents lower than a week ago, with pigs and packing sows off 25 to 35 cents. The low top for the week was $5.15, and the closing peak was $5.35, with bulk of the 220-300 pounds butchers $5.10 to $5.30; good to choice 380-425 pounds $4.90 to $5; 170-210 pounds, $4.75 to $5; 140-160 pounds, $4.60 to $4.75; pigs largely $4 to $4.50, few $4.75; packing sows, $4.40 to $4.75, with smooth sorts to $4.90.

Fat lambs wound up 25-75 cents lower for the week, thin kinds off most, a glut of these from Montana upsetting the trade. Good and choice native and range lambs closed at $5.50-$6.25, and a few to $6.40.

Native bucks went at $4.50-$5.25 and throwouts $3-$4. Fat ewes closed 25 cents lower at $1.50-$2.25. Feeding lambs lost 25-50 cents, going mostly at $4.50-$4.75, a few $5.

AUSTRALIA'S TRADING POSITION OVERSEAS DEFINITELY BETTER

MELBOURNE, Australia—Australia's overseas trading position has definitely improved, and a very satisfactory surplus is now being shown, says the monthly review of H. Byron Moore, Day & Journeaux, brokers, of Melbourne, Australia.

They say:

"The pooling of exchanges by the trading banks, and the rationing of London funds to importers, together with the high tariff duties, have been responsible for a considerable improvement in our overseas trading figures for the 12 months ended June 30, 1931.

"In this period exports exceeded imports by £36,000,000 calculated in Australian currency, or £28,252,905 in British currency. These figures, however, do not reflect the true condition, because during the period gold shipments amounted to £13,046,956, but nevertheless, deducting this amount from the total favorable balance, a definite balance of trade in Australia's favor for the period amounted to £15,205,949.

"These figures are not sufficient to meet our overseas interest and sinking fund payments amounting to more than £30,000,000 a year, but it is reasonable to expect that a further improvement will be shown over the next 12 months, and it may be made possible to reach a trading balance which will remove any fear of default to overseas bondholders.

"Renewal of confidence is expected to bring back to Australia a large amount of capital previously sent abroad, and as this commences to flow back, it will add to our London credits.

"Australia's banking structure is intact, and its resources have been considerably strengthened during recent months."

UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY

United Gas Improvement Company (excluding Philadelphia Gas Works Company), for 12 months ended Sept. 30 reports net of $38,103,833 after depreciation, federal taxes, subsidiary preferred dividends, minority interest, etc., equivalent, after deducting $5 dividends on United Gas Improvement Company preferred to $1.49 a share on 23,254,424 shares of common outstanding at end of the period, compared with $37,043,021 or $1.49 a share on 23,086,828 common shares a year before.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE WESTERN

Denver & Rio Grande Western R. R. Company reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net loss of $480,765 after taxes and charges, contrasted with surplus of $730,639 in the first nine months of 1930, equal to $4.49 a share on the 184,486 shares of 6 per cent preferred, of which there is an accumulation of unpaid dividends. All the common shares are owned by Western Pacific Railroad Corporation and Missouri Pacific Railroad.

NATIONAL TEA PROFIT

National Tea Company reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1931, net profit of $497,241 after charges, depreciation and federal taxes, equal after dividend requirements on 30,000,000 of 5½ per cent preferred stock to 94 cents a share on 660,000 no-par shares of common stock. This compares with $776,300, or $1.05 a share, in the first nine months of 1930.

SIDNEY BLUMENTHAL & CO.

Report of Sidney Blumenthal & Co., Inc., and subsidiaries, except Caremount Mills, for the quarter ended Sept. 26, 1931, shows net profit of $243,596 after depreciation, compared with net profit of $142,100 in third quarter of 1930. For nine months ended Sept. 30, 1931, net profit was $102,866. In first nine months of 1930 net profit was $130,025.

SEPTEMBER RAILROAD RESULTS

September railroad reports received to date indicate that all class I carriers in that month had net operating income approximating $26,166,000, or a slight improvement over the August actual net operating income of $25,854,736. In September, 1930 actual net operating income totaled $194,976,239.

ALABAMA POWER CO.

Alabama Power Company reports for 12 months ended Sept. 30 net income of $4,031,031 after taxes, charges and depreciation, compared with $3,417,947 in the previous 12 months.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	74½	74½
Albany PWP 6s '48	84½	84½
Allegheny Corp 5s	60	58
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	36	35
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	87½	87½
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '48	74½	74½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	89	89
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	102¼	102¼
Amer T&T 4s '29	97½	97½
Amer T&T 4½s '33	107½	107½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	113½	113½
Amer T&T deb 5s '65	105½	105½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '66	107½	107½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	105¾	105¾
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	86	86
Armour & Co 4½s '39	73¾	73¾
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	67½	67
Armstrong Cork 5s '60	91½	91½
Associated Oil 6s '35	101¼	101¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	89½	89½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	100	99¾
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	21	21
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	89½	89½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	98	98
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	102½	102½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	85¾	83¾
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div	80	80
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	93½	93
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	87½	86½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	89	89
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	89¾	89¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	97	97
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '96	97	97
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	83	83
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	104¼	104¼
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	28	28
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	103¾	103
Bklyn-Man Tr 4s '68	83½	83½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	93¼	93¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	103¾	103¾
Buff R & P 4½s '57	99½	99½
Buff R & P 5s gen '37	84	84¾
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	86½	86½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	83½	83½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	83½	83
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	84½	83
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	83½	83
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	85½	85½
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	89¼	89½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	90	89
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	89¾	89¾
Can North 4½s '35	90¼	90¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	102½	102
Can North deb 7s '40	100½	100
Can Pacific deb 4s	68½	67
Can Pacific 4½s '46	78½	78½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	77	76
Can Pacific 5s '44	88½	88½
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	101½	101½
Cen Il El & Gas 1st '51	85	85
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	83½	83½
Certainteed 5½s '48	49	48
Ches Corp 5s '47	82	82
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	85	85
Ches & O 4½s B	81	81
Ches & O Coal River 4s	92	92
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	46	46
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	88¾	88¾
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	99¼	99¼
Chicago & Dist El Gen 6s	102	101¼
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	25	23¾
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	103	103
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	55	54½
Chicago M St P&Pac adj 2000	12¾	12¾
Chicago M St P&Pac 5s '75	27	26¾
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	45¼	44
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	64	64
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	96	96
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	79½	79
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52	63¾	62¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	51	51
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	98	98
Childs Co 5s '43	63½	62½
Chile Copper 5s '47	67	67
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '66 A	80¼	80
Clec CC&StL gen 4s '93	79	79
Clev Un Term 5s '72	100	100
Colonial Oil 6s '38	30½	29½
Colo Industrial 5s '34	65	65
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	85¾	85¼
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	91½	91¼
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	90	90
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	92	91¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	25½	25½
Con Gas 4½s '51	97¼	96½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '43	105	104½
Consum Pow unl 5s '52	104	103½
Container Corp 5s ct '43	32	32
Container Corp 6s '46	54	54
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '30	3½	3½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	23½	23
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	102	102
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	84	84
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	99½	99½
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '79	94	94
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	31	30
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	43	42
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	96½	95½
Detroit Ed 5s '40	101½	101¼
Detroit Ed 5s '62	101¾	101¾
Detroit Riv Tun 4½s '61	88	87¾
Dodge Bros 6½s at 6s '40	97½	97
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	96¾	96¾
Erie RR ref 5s '67	86	85½
Erie RR gen gen lien	53	51½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	83	83
Gannett 6s '43	73	73
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	58	57
Gen Mot Acc Corp 5s '37	100	99½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '53	81	81
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	11	10¾
Geo & Ala RR 5s	113	113
Goodrich 6s '45	99½	99½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	73½	73
Grand Tk R. Can 6s '36	79	79
Grand Tk Rl Can 7s '40	100	100
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	77½	77½
Great Northern 5s '73 C	79	79
Great Northern 7s '36 A	101½	101½
Hocking Valley cons 4½s '99	83¾	83¾
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	53½	53½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	83	83
Humble Oil 5s '37	100½	100
Humble Oil 5½s '38	100½	100
Ill Bell Tel 5½s '56	103	103
Ill Central 4s '52	80	80
Ill Central 4½s '66	77	77
Ill Central 6½s '36	87¾	87¾
Ill Central CBI&NO 4½s '63	48	48
Ill Central CBI&NO 5s A '63	52½	53½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	95¾	95½
Ind Limestone 4s '61	16	16
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	83	83
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	85½	85½
Interlake Iron Corp 5s	65	65
Int Hydro El 6s '44	58¾	58
Int Match 5s cv rets '41	65½	65½
Inter Mach Corp 5s '47	64	62
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	54½	53½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	54½	54½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	72	71½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	30½	30¼
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	59	56
Int Paper 5s '47	92	90
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '39	83¾	83¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	66½	66
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	57	56
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	97½	97½
Kan City Sou rfg 5s '50	51	51
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	84½	84¼
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '48	91¼	91¼
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	70	70
Lack Steel con 5s '50	96¾	96¼
Lake Shore Gas rfg 5s '34	98½	98
Laclede Gas 5½s D	87½	87½
L'Autaro 6s '54	15	15
Loew's Inc 6s '41	83½	83¼
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	43	41
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	102	101½
L&N uni 4s '40	92	92
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	38½	38½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	88½	88½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	89	89
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	96½	96½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	45¾	44¼
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	62	61¾
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	61¾	61¾
Mo Pacific I '81	63¼	62
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	42	40½
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	34½	34½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	98½	98½
Montreal L Ht & Pr 5s '42	71½	71¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	94¾	94¼
Nat Steel 5s	77¾	77
Newberry 5½s	86	86
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	96¼	96¼
New Eng T&T 5s '52	103	103
N J Pow & Lt 4½s	96	96
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	78	77½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	79	78
N O T & M 5s C	41	41
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	73	73
NYC&HR 4½s N	77	75
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	78¾	78
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	85¾	85
NY Chic & StL 5½s '74	40½	39
NY Chic & StL 5½s '74	84	83
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	113	113
NY N&H& 4½s '67	73½	73
NY N&H& cit 6s '48	99¾	99½
NY N&H& cv 6s '48	101½	101
NY N & N Jersey 5s '32	99¾	99¾
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	53¾	49¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	97½	97
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	100	100
Niag Falls Pow 6s '26	101½	101½
Norf & South	22	22
Norf Southern rfg A '61	21½	21½
Norf & W 1st con 4s '96	89¼	89¼
North Am Co 5s '61	82	82
Nor Am Ed 5s C '59	88½	88½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 5s A '47	101	101
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	58	58
Nor Pacific 4s B 2047	92	90½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100½	100½
Ore Short Line rfd 5s '46	109	109
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101	100½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103½	103
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '83	101½	101½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101½	101½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	63½	60
Park-Lexington Leasehold 6½s '53	30¼	30¼
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	75	75
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	86	85¾
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	60	59
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	77½	77½
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	84½	84
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	97	97
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	81	81
Penn Railroad 6s '84	92	92
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	93½	93½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	103	103½
Phil Balt & Wash 4½s	86	86
Pere Marquette 4½s A	86	86
Pere Marquette 4½s '56	86	86
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	96	96
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	80¾	80¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	89½	89½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	86½	86½
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	84	84
Phil & Read C&I 5s '49	44½	44½
Pillsbury Flour 5s '43	101	100½
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 C	81	80
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	44	43¼
Pressed Steel Car 5s '51	97	97
Pub Ctv Pow 4½s '77	99½	99
Pub Svc Elec & Gas 5s '39	97	97
Pub Svc Pow 4½s 1970	97	97
Remington Arms 4s ex '37	89	89
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	83¾	83¼
Reynolds Con 5½s '51	89	89
Rochester Gas & El 5s '33	100½	100½
Rutland RR 4½s '41	41½	41¼
St Joseph Land 5½s '44	90	90
St Louis Bridge 4s R&G div '33	88	88
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	43¾	40¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	32½	31¾
St Louis & SF 6s A '62	49	49
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	52	52
St Louis SW con 4s '32	63	62
St Louis SW 1st 5s '50	67	67
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	73½	73½
Seabd Al rfg 4s '59	8¾	8¼
Seabd Al con 6s '45	7¼	7
Seabd A L 6s ct	7¼	7
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	3	3
Shell Union 5s '47	63	63
Shell Union 5s ct ww '40	62¾	62¾
Siberian Am Corp 7s '41	30¼	30¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	97½	97
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97¾	97
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '30	97	97
Smith A O 4½s '33	102	102
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '49	89	89
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101¾	101¾
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	83½	83½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	82¼	82
Southern Pacific 4½s '60 ww	72	72
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	71¾	70¾
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	85	85
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	71¾	71¾
Southern Ry con 5s '94	92	92
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	73½	73½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	103	103
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101¾	101¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '31	93¾	93¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	93¾	93¾
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	82¼	82¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48¾	48¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	29	28½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100¼	100¼
Union El L & P 5½s '54	102	102
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	94	94
Union Pacific 1st '67	91¾	91¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	78	78
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	81	80¼
US Rubber Co 5s '47	84	83
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	87¼	87¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	95	95
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	103¾	103¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s '50 ww	51½	49¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	55¼	55¼
Virginia Ry 5s '62	93¾	92½
Wabash RR 4½s '78	33½	33½
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	94	94
Wabash RR 5s B '76	35½	35
Walworth 6s '45	34¾	34¾
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	31	31
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	47	45
Warren Bros 6s '41	51	50
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	101½	101¼
West Shore 4s 2361	84	84
Western Electric 5s '44	101	100¾
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	96	96
Western Pacific 5s A '46	53	53
Western Union R E 4½s '50	92¼	91¼
Western Union 5s '51	95¼	94¾
Western Union 5s '60	92½	92
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	101½	101½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	84¾	84½
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	77½	77½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Oct30	Last Oct29
3½s '47	98.30	98.23	98.28	98.30
1st 4¼s '47	101.4	101.1	101.1	101.
4th 4¼s '38	101.5	100.30	101.5	100.30
US 2s 'S5	92.16	92.	92.14	92.1
US 3½s '49	93.10	92.24	93.	92.16
US 3½s '43 Mar	96.24	96.20	96.22	
US 3½s '43 June	96.22	96.22	96.22	
US 4¼s '47	96.22	96.16	96.22	96.8
US 4s '44	101.14	101.3	101.14	100.31

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	35	34½
Adriatic Elec 7s	80	80
Akershus 5s '63	59½	59½
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	24¾	24
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	24¾	24¾
Antioquai 7s A '45	26	25
Antioquia 7s B '45	26	25
Antioquia 7s D '45	25	24¾
Antioquia ITI 7s '57	24¾	24¾
Antorp 5s '58	82	81¼
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	43½	43
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	82	81½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	81	81
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	81½	81½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	81¾	81
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	81½	81½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	84	84
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	81½	81½
Australia 4½s '56	49	48
Australia 5s '55	84¾	84¾
Australia 5s '57	84½	83¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	93½	93¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	92¾	92¾
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	38	38
Belgium (King) 6s '55	90½	89½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	96	96
Belgium (King) 7s '45	89¾	89¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	89½	89¾
Bergen (City) 6s '45	80	80
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	77	77
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	39½	39½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	39½	39½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	42	42
Berlin Elec 6s '53	38½	35½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	9	9
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	10	10
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	13½	13½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	101	100¼
Brazil (Cen Ry) 7s '52	29½	29½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	28½	28
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	28½	28½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	39	39
Bremen 7s '35	43	43
Buenos Aires 6½s '56	44	44
Bulgaria 7s '67	34	34
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	38	38
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	93	93
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	89¾	89¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	94½	94½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	37¾	37½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	28	28
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	27½	27½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	27½	27½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	19½	19½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	23¼	22½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	24	24
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	22	22
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	34	33¼
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	4	33¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	34¼	34¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	34	34
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	36	35¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	37	36¾
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	74	74
Copenhagen Tel 5s '41	79	79
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	24	24
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	41¼	41¼
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	45	45
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	81	81
Cuba (Rep) 5s '14 '49	88	88
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '49	32	32
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	100	99¼
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	100½	100
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	70½	70½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	89½	89½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	77	77
Estonia Bank 7s '67	45	45
Fiat 7s '46 war	78¼	78¼
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	87	87
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	64	64
French (Rep) 7½s '41	113¾	113
German 7s '49	115½	115¼
Germn Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	63	63
Germn Cen 9g Bk 6s July '60	49	49
Germn Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	48¼	47
Germn Cen 9g Bk 7s '50	47½	47
Germr Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	50	49
Germ El Pow '53	37¾	37
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	43	43
Gem Cen Elec 6s '48	42	41½
Gem Cen Gov Inv 5½s '65	43¾	40¾
Greek 6s '68	37¾	37
Greek 7s '64	38¼	38¼
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	70	69½
Hamburg 6s '46	80	79½
Hansa 6s '39 ww	38¼	38¼
Hungary Mun 7s '46	25	24½
Iseder Steel 6s '48	22	22
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	34½	34½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	83	81½
Italy (King) 7s '51	79½	79½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	82½	82½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	78¼	78¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '36	83	83¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	85¾	85¾
Jugoslavia 8s 7s '37	81	81
Karstadt 6s '43	30¾	29
Kreuger & Toll 5s '30	97	97
Leonard 7s '52 xw	72	72
Lyons (City) 6s '34	100½	100
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100½	100
Medellin 6½s '54	9	9
Milan (City) 6½s '52	79½	79½
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	39¾	39¾
New South Wales 5s '57	82	81½
New South Wales 5s '58	83	81
Nord Ry 6½s '56	98½	98½
North German Lloyd 6s '47	103	101½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	82	82
Norway (King) 6s '43	93	93
Nuremberg 6s '52	65½	65½
Norwegian Mtg 6½s '57	86	85¾
Nuremberg 6s '52	39¾	39½
Ont Pow Svc 6½s '50	74	73¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	7	7
Oslo (City) 6s '55	78	77¾
Panama (Rep) 6½s '53	90	89
Paris-Lyons-Med 7s '58	100½	99¾
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	100½	99¾
Pats-Orleans 5½s '58	86	86
Peru (Corp) 6s '61	13	13¼
Peru (Rep) 6s '61	12½	12
Pirelli Co of Italy 6½s '52	82	82
Poland (Gov) 5s '40	53	53
Poland (Gov) 6s '50	53	53
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '60	15	15
Porto Ale (City) 8s '41	20	20
Prague (City) 5½s '52	100	100
Prussia 6s '52	35½	35½
Prussia 6s '54	31¾	31
Queensland (State) 7s '41	78	78
Rhine Main 7s '50	31	30
Rhine Westphalia 6s '50	47¾	47¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '50 ww	48	47½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '56 ww	47½	47
Rhinelbe 7s '46	43¾	43¾
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	17½	17
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	24	24
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	15½	15½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	17	15½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	17½	17
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '46	33	33
Rome (City) 6½s '52	73	72
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	90	89¼
Roumania 7s '59	30	30
Ruhr 7s '52	32½	32
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	82	81¾
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42	41	40½
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	19	19
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	19¾	19¾
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56	24	24
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	61½	60
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	43	43
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	39	38
Sax

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News

HUSKIES COMING FAST AT FINISH

Look for Coach Phelan's Team to End Football Season in Blaze of Glory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 30—Although the University of Washington's Husky football eleven has dropped from the ranks of contenders for the Pacific Coast Conference championship, Coach James M. Phelan is hopeful of bringing his men along at a pace that will finish the season—his second on the Pacific coast—in a blaze of glory.

The surprising reversal of form last Saturday, when the Washington team outfought and outcharged Stanford's Cardinals here before some 20,000 spectators brought hopes high for Husky fans. The Huskies fought Glenn S. Warner's Stanford eleven off its feet for half the game and finished in a scoreless tie after pre-game dope had the Cardinals rated as three-touchdown favorites.

Washington, beaten by Oregon earlier in the season, 13 to 0, is seeking to make a comeback in the games that will finish the schedule against California at Berkeley; in Seattle with Washington State College, and in the final of the year at Los Angeles on Dec. 5 with the Southern California Trojans.

Victory Unsatisfactory

Considerable discussion was occasioned by the Oregon game here on Oct. 10 when Joe Lillard, famous athlete of Oregon, was declared eligible to represent his team and played the game. Shortly after, a Conference meeting at Portland, Ore., found him ineligible and he was suspended for the rest of his career. Also, in the same game, Oregon completed a pass for the first touchdown which moving pictures showed was thrown from not more than two yards behind the line of scrimmage. But upon the remarkable showing of Washington in the game against Stanford, the Huskies are seeking to rebuild their football house on a more substantial foundation.

So far, two young men have shown outstanding ability on the Washington lineup and they undoubtedly will bid for national attention before the season is over. Merle Hufford '32, who hails from Milton-Freewater, Ore., has turned in spectacular play at left halfback for the Huskies, while the high caliber of work by Paul A. Schwegler '32, 200-pound left tackle from Raymond, Wash., has made him the most dangerous tackle on the Pacific slope.

On Nov. 7 Washington meets its traditional rival, California. This year William A. ("Bill") Ingram, recently of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, is in charge of the Golden Bears, and the meeting of his system of play with that of Coach Phelan brings a new spectacle to this Conference. Ingram's Golden Bears reached their 1931 heights by holding Southern California to a single touchdown in a brilliant contest. Last season Southern California humiliated California by a score of 74 to 0. All of which points to the fact that the meeting of Washington and California brings another traditional highlight of the Conference. The Huskies snatched a thrilling 13-to-0 victory when the two rivals met here last year, and the California eleven will seek to revenge matters.

Sturdy Line Formed

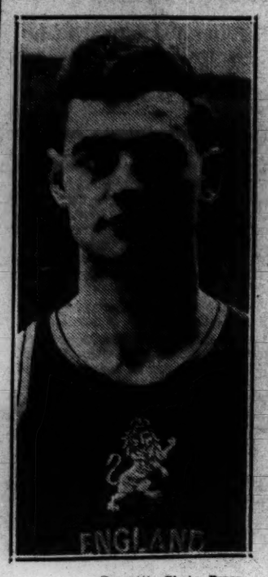
Coach Phelan has been using Williard Smith, sophomore from Portage, Wash., at left end. Schwegler handles left tackle and Robert Palmer, chunky guard from Arlington, Wash., plays alongside of him. Colin G. Howard, junior center, has developed rapidly.

On the right side of the Husky line are William R. O'Brien, a senior from Seattle, at guard; Joe Wiatrak, powerful sophomore, at tackle and Dave Nesbit, six-foot end from Chehalis, Wash.

William D. Marsh Jr., senior from Seattle, started out as the quarterback but recently Benjamin Sohn '34, a vest-pocket dynamo who weighs only 165 pounds, has taken over the job. Sohn is a brilliant field general but Marsh possesses an all-round passing and kicking ability besides being a close student of the game. Marsh is a brilliant scholar and is to be selected as a member of Phi Beta Kapa, honorary scholastic fraternity.

John A. Cherberg '33, a Seattle boy, appears to have beaten out August R. Buse '33, Everett, for the fullback position. Hufford, of course, handles the left halfback requirements and William J. Wolcott, a junior noted for his blocking and tackling, runs the interference.

An Olympic Prospect



Barratt's Photo Press

R. J. C. SUTTON

Sutton Wins 220 In English Test

ENGLISH 220-YARD FREESTYLE SWIMMING CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	M.	S.
1885	T. Cairns	3	6¼
1886	J. Nuttall	3	4½
1887	J. Nuttall	3	59⅘
1888	J. Nuttall	3	15⅘
1889	T. Jones	3	37⅘
1890	W. Evans	3	51⅘
1891	W. Evans	3	52
1892	J. H. Tyers	2	48⅘
1893	J. H. Tyers	2	54⅘
1894	J. H. Tyers	2	49
1895	J. H. Tyers	2	41
1896	J. H. Tyers	2	40⅕
1897	J. H. Tyers	2	38⅘
1898	J. H. Derbyshire	2	43⅘
1899	F. C. V. Lane	2	38⅕
1900	J. H. Derbyshire / F. C. V. Lane	2	34⅘
1901	J. H. Derbyshire	2	42
1902	F. C. V. Lane	2	38⅘
1903	J. H. Derbyshire	2	48
1904	C. B. Forsyth	2	37⅕
1905	B. B. Kiernan	2	37⅕
1906	C. Healey	2	37⅘
1907	S. de Halmay	2	34
1908	F. E. Beaurepaire	2	37
1909	T. S. Battersby	2	32⅘
1910	F. E. Beaurepaire	2	30
1911	H. H. Hardwick	2	33⅘
1912	J. G. Hatfield	2	30⅕
1913	J. G. Hatfield	2	30⅘
1920	F. E. Beaurepaire	2	29⅕
1921	Arne Borg	2	29⅕
1922	J. G. Hatfield	2	32⅕
1923	Arne Borg	2	29⅘
1924	H. E. Annison	2	35
1925	J. G. Hatfield	2	34⅘
1926	Joseph Whiteside	2	31
1927	A. E. Dicken	2	36
1928	Joseph Whiteside	2	27⅘
1929	W. S. Brooks	2	28
1930	N. S. Brooks	2	26
1931	R. J. C. Sutton	*2	22½

*Record.

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—There is an "Olympic" touch about R. J. C. Sutton, the 21-year-old member of Plaistow United Swimming Club who rounded off a brilliant season Oct. 17 by adding the English 220-yard freestyle swimming championship to his 1931 titles gained over 100 yards and a quarter of a mile. His claim to be considered England's first choice, at the moment, for the Los Angeles Olympiad is indisputable, and water-sport enthusiasts are already amusing themselves by speculating how he would fare against the speediest mermen of the United States.

Sutton took matters easily in his heat of the furiong championship and was content to qualify for the final from second place; but in the deciding race he was first all the way from the dive-in to the finish. He had a commanding lead at 100 yards, which he covered in a shade under 58s., but Jean Gullini, champion of Belgium, came up rapidly afterward and was moving so strongly in the last 20 yards that it looked as if he might, by a big effort, catch the Englishman. Sutton hung on grimly, however, and made his touch, one second ahead of the runner-up. His time, 2m. 22 1-5s. is 3 4-5s. faster than the previous record for the race, set up by N. S. Brooks last year. R. H. Lievers, of Longton, was third, four yards behind Gullini.

Sutton afterward captained England's team in a rousing international water-polo match against France. The visitors were weaker than anticipated and, in the circumstances, they did well not to lose by a wider margin than three goals to seven. Sutton was in good shooting form and he put the ball into the net on three occasions. E. H. Temme, who swam across the English Channel in 1927 in 14h. 29m., scored twice, and the remaining English goals came from W. Martin and F. Milton, while France's three were obtained by M. Cuvellier. This game was the second of a series instituted last year at Paris, where France won easily by 5 goals to 1. There was, presumably, a vast unseen and unseeing audience for the game, because a running commentary, in a background of shouts, whistles and splashes was put on the air by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Miss Joyce Cooper, renowned as one of the fastest women swimmers the world has even known, lived well up to her reputation in a three-a-side relay race between feminine teams from Edinburgh and London, which was one of the big attractions on the program. She swam freestyle, Miss P. M. Harding took the backstroke section, and Miss Ivy Clifford gave an excellent performance with the breaststroke. The result of their efforts was that London proved victorious, returning a total time of 3m. 40 3-5s. against 3m. 48s.

BOWLING TITLE WON BY FRANK DOBBIE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl. — From a field of 674 bowls players from all parts of the Commonwealth and New Zealand, Frank Dobbie (Victoria) won the single-handed championship of Australia, which was played here. H. A. Robertson (New Zealand) was second. Queensland won the inter-State premiership from Victoria and New South Wales.

More interest than usual is being taken in the singles championship, as bowls will be included in the program of the Olympic Games next year. Dobbie is hailed as one of the best players in the world and efforts will be made to send him to the United States. He is the first player in Australia to win the singles championship twice. He exploits every shot and phase of position play and his doggedness gets him over apparently insumountable obstacles. If Dobbie can get to the Games, it is thought that his chances of bringing home the honors will be very strong.

EVERETT CLARK REACHES FINAL

Miss Eliza Coxe Is Also Among Pinehurst Tennis Winners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Oct. 30—The women's singles tennis title in the mid-South championship, being held at the Pinehurst Country Club, was won yesterday by Miss Eliza Coxe of Asheville, who defeated Mrs. Harrison Smith of Bryn Mawr, Penna., in the final round, 6—1, 6—2.

Everett Clark of Candor, N. C., advanced to the final round in men's singles by defeating Nelson C. Hyde of Syracuse, N. Y., 6—1, 7—5.

Clark and Herbert D. Vail of Glen Cove, L. I., eliminated Hyde and Paul A. Dana of Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—2, in the men's doubles quarter-final, and then were defeated by Don Martin Garber of Washington and Jack Mee of Chicago in their semifinal match, 0—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Miss Coxe and Vail defeated Miss Dorothy Ehrhardt of Pinehurst and Mee, 6—1, 6—2, and Mrs. Smith and Garber scored a 6—1, 6—2 victory over Mrs. W. R. Page of Boston and Dana in the mixed doubles semi-finals. The summary:

MID-SOUTH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

MEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Everett Clark, Candor, N. C., defeated Nelson C. Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y., 6—1, 7—5.

DOUBLES—Quarterfinal

Everett Clark, Candor, N. C., and Herbert D. Vail, Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y., defeated Nelson C. Hyde, Syracuse, and Paul A. Dana, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—2.

Semifinal Round

Don Martin Garber, Washington, and Jack Lee, Chicago, defeated Clark and Vail, 6—6, 6—4, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

Miss Eliza Coxe, Asheville, N. C., defeated Mrs. Harrison Smith, Bryn Mawr, Penna., 6—1, 6—2.

MIXED DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Miss Coxe and Vail defeated Miss Dorothy Ehrhardt, Pinehurst, and Lee, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. Harrison Smith and Garber defeated Mrs. W. R. Page, Boston, and Dana, 6—1, 6—2.

WAY CLEARED FOR HOCKEY IN BRONX

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—George C. Funk and his associates in control of the New York Coliseum, in the Bronx, were granted a franchise for a hockey team there in the Canadian-American Hockey League by President James E. Dooley, after protracted negotiations wit the big league clubs, the Rangers and Americans, yesterday afternoon, and will install a team for the 1931-32 season, beginning Nov. 14.

The conditions under which the Rangers and Americans waived their territorial rights were somewhat of a stumblingblock at first, but after the new magnates agreed to play their home games on Wednesday and Saturday, so as not to interfere with the Madison Square Garden schedule, everything was soon settled.

The conditions call for a 40-game schedule, four at home and four abroad, with each of the other five clubs, now located at Boston, Providence, New Haven, Springfield and Philadelphia, and the new club will take over many of the players now listed in the overflowing ranks of the elder groups.

HOCKEY NOTES

PROVIDENCE REDS of the Canadian-American Hockey League are reported to have secured Dolly Dolson, Detroit Falcon goaltender last year. Bert McCaffrey, veteran Toronto and Canadien defense man, who finished the season with the Reds last year and was expected to be playing manager of the club until Newsy Lalonde was appointed, is likely to become a free agent. It was only two years ago that he scored the winning goal that won the Stanley Cup for Canadiens.

President Charles F. Adams of the Boston Bruins announces the outright release of five of last year's hockey players who were with the Bruin Cubs, Reg Mackey, Johnny Loucks, Bill Brander, Rolly Conacher and "Smokey" Harris. The latter was dropped as an example to those who do not attend to their condition; the others were rated as not likely to be of major-league caliber.

Another Boston announcement states that the Bruins will play Springfield of the Canadian-American Hockey League at Springfield and the Cubs will play the Rangers of the National Hockey League at the Boston Garden, both on the same night, Nov. 7, in games for the benefit of the unemployed, half to go to the city of Boston and half to Springfield.

This is the season of exhibition games and not too much seriousness should be devoted to the victories of the minor-league teams over the majors. The recent victory of Springfield against Rangers, 7 to 3, means little, for the Rangers have many veterans who take more than a week or two on the ice to reach their form while recruits travel at a fast pace much earlier.

The return of Mike Rodden, Toronto sports editor, to the staff of referees in the National Hockey League is a welcome addition. Rodden is of the old school of arbiters who gained their grounding when protection for the referee was furnished by himself only. Not many take liberties with Rodden's decisions either. No mention has been made of Alex Romeril, Bert Corbeau or Mickey Ion returning. Bill Shaver, California official, got so little work in the N. H. L. last season that he has gone over to the American Hockey League

PRESIDENT CHASE RE-ELECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURNDALE, Mass., Oct. 30—Talbot C. Chase of the Oakley Country Club was reelected president of the Massachusetts Golf Association at its annual meeting, held at the Woodland Golf Club, yesterday, and attended by 33 delegates. Harry D. Brigham of the Country Club of Pittsfield and Walter Tufts of the Worcester Country Club were reelected vice-presidents and Henry A. Wentworth of the Brae Burn Country Club secretary-treasurer. Joseph L. S. Barton of the Winchester Country Club, Charles E. Mason of The Country Club, Gerald Henderson of the Weston Golf Club, Inc., Rogers Dow of the Charles River Country Club, and John Simpkins of the Essex County Club were named as the executive committee. An amendment to the constitution making it optional as to whether member clubs should join the U. S. G. A., instead of compulsory, as at present, was defeated, 29 to 4.

ANOTHER YALE CONCESSION

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 30 (AP)—Yale University, which has already violated university tradition by agreeing to participate in a charity football game, has made another concession to charity at the expense of a heretofore ironclad rule, it was announced today. General Manager Harold F. Woodcock announced that the use of the Yale Bowl would be granted Hillhouse and Commercial High Schools of this city for a charity game Nov. 21. High school teams have never before been granted the use of the Bowl. In announcing the decision, Woodcock said this action is not to be considered a precedent for future years.

Montclair Wins In Squash Racquets

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—Only three of the five team matches scheduled for yesterday in the metropolitan squash racquets team championships were played, one in Class A, and two in the New York group in Class B.

In the first, the Montclair Athletic Club team, making its début for the season, took the odd match from the Princeton Club team on the courts of the latter, while the other scheduled match in Class A, between the 1931 champions, the Racquet & Tennis Club, and the Yale Club, newcomers into the league, was set over until next week, at the request of the home club.

In Class B, Heights Casino, a winner last week, just managed to defeat the University Club on the courts of the latter, by the narrowest of margins. Not until the final match had been completed, between Cedric A. Major, for the Brooklyn organization, and Dr. R. N. Pierson, which was won by the former after extra points had been required in the final game, was the result determined. The score was 15—11, 9—15, 11—15, 15—11, 18—16.

Harvard Club, winner of the Class B title last year, made a fine start by winning every match from Nassau Country Club, on the Harvard Club courts, mostly by wide margins. The summary:

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS—Class A

MONTCLAIR ATHLETIC CLUB 3, PRINCETON CLUB 2

W. H. Coyle, Montclair, defeated F. M. Palmer, Princeton Club, 15—12, 12—15, 15—10, 9—15, 15—7.

M. M. MacLeod, Princeton Club, defeated P. K. Keenan, Montclair, 15—12, 15—12, 13—15, 15—12.

Harold Corcoran, Princeton Club, defeated C. S. Moore, Montclair, 15—12, 10—15, 15—12, 6—15, 15—8.

Conway Hoffman, Montclair, defeated D. B. Foresman, Princeton Club, 15—16, 15—12, 13—15, 15—11.

L. R. Dilks, Montclair, defeated F. L. Pell Jr., Princeton Club, 15—12, 13—9, 17—14.

CLASS B NEW YORK GROUP

HARVARD CLUB 5, NASSAU COUNTRY CLUB 0

G. J. Leness, Harvard Club, defeated S. K. Farrington Jr., Nassau, 10—15, 15—12, 15—5, 15—0.

C. T. Lane Jr., Harvard Club, defeated J. L. Maxwell, Nassau, 15—6, 15—13, 15—11.

D. N. Everett, Harvard Club, defeated Sherman Trowbridge, Nassau, 10—15, 15—10, 15—11, 15—7.

R. E. McCormick, Harvard Club, defeated Longstreet Hinton, Nassau, 15—8, 15—13, 15—11.

D. W. Morris, Harvard Club, defeated R. G. Page Jr., Nassau, 15—9, 15—4, 15—3.

HEIGHTS CASINO 3; UNIVERSITY CLUB 2

Dr. H. D. Harvey, University, won from J. M. Young, Heights, by default.

H. C. Brunie, Heights, defeated M. H. Fry, University, 16—10, 15—10, 15—8.

C. A. Major, Heights, defeated Dr. R. N. Pierson, University, 15—11, 9—15, 11—15, 15—11, 18—16.

R. H. Bigelow, Heights, defeated A. H. Lockett, University, 15—3, 13—15, 16—13, 11—15, 15—13.

R. E. Anderson, University, defeated R. O. Rasch, Heights, 15—10, 8—15, 15—7, 10—15, 15—8.

THRILLING EVENTS AT BROOKLANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKLANDS, Eng.—From the time an orange "baby" Austin whizzed first off the mark until Sir Henry Birkin's dramatic driving took him to victory over, among others, Sir Malcolm Campbell, holder of the world's land speed record, there was not a dull moment in the closing program of the 1931 season here, Oct. 17. Seldom, indeed, have the fans found the endless ribbon of cement had such a rapid succession of hair-raising thrills. The drivers all started level, hurtled in a roaring bunch for the first bend in a race known as the "Mountain Championship"—and then the gasps began.

Campbell scorched along in front for three laps until Birkin, in his Maseratti, came up to him. Birkin actually captured the lead on a bend and, once in front, he drew well clear, to equal the short-course lap record of 75.21 miles per hour and beat the record for 10 laps with 72.62 miles per hour. Campbell's Mercedes was nearly passed also by C. Penn-Hughes. The latter brought up his Bugatti level with Campbell's rear wheels six times in succession, as they cornered under the Members' Bridge, and the cars shot up to the top of the banking side by side; but Penn-Hughes could never quite get by and, in the end, his mount lost speed. Birkin followed up his win by making an attack on Kaye Don's record for one lap of the Brooklands track. He failed in his attempt, however, as he could touch only 136.82 miles per hour, against Don's 137.58. A women's race was won by Miss Fay Taylour (well-known to "dirt track" fans as a daring rider) on a Talbot at 98.37 miles per hour.

CHAMPIONS ENTER THE LARGEST TEAM

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—Pennsylvania State College, defending team champion, has entered 31 in the annual intercollegiate A. A. A. cross-country run to be held at Van Cortlandt Park, New York City, Nov. 16. Its long list leads all the rest in the entries made public today by Peter J. Coyne, secretary of the association.

Syracuse, which finished second last year, is sending back a strong squad of 11 men, Cornell, New York and Yale each have entered 19; Princeton and Harvard 16 each; Maine, 15; Manhattan, 14; Columbia, Dartmouth and Lehigh, 12 each; Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Pennsylvania, 10 each; C. C. N. Y., 9; Fordham, Michigan State, Lafayette and Union, 7 each. West Virginia is sending two.

MAJORITY FAVOR KICKOFF

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—Any movement to abolish the kickoff in football apparently will find little favor with members of the football rules committee. Six of the nine members of the committee were reached yesterday by the Associated Press for comment on whether they favored abolishment or alteration of the present rule which puts the ball in play by a kickoff at the beginning of the first and third quarters and following each goal or touchdown. Four favored its retention. T. A. D. Jones, former Yale coach, said he would prefer not to comment until he could gain a "more sane" perspective. E. K. Hall, chairman of the committee, declined to comment.

SUPERIOR STEEL DEFICIT

Superior Steel Company reported September quarter net loss of $168,311, compared with net loss of $48,626 in the third quarter last year.

BY-PLAYS

A SEASON OF BIG SCORES

THIS football season begins to look like the season of the great offensive. Where are the close scores produced by powerful defensive teams of previous seasons? Teams are winning by runaway scores one week, and losing by counts just as one-sided the week following.

In the "Big Ten," where competition is theoretically somewhat on a par, strong teams run up big scores on one another, and other teams are held scoreless while rivals pile up unprecedented totals. Michigan defeated Illinois, 35 to 0, the worst defeat the Illini have suffered for many years. Chicago, which usually is good on defense, if nothing else, lost to Yale, 27 to 0, and Indiana, 32 to 6.

Wisconsin one week made 21 points against Purdue, but yielded 14 points, and then fell before Pennsylvania, 27 to 13. Minnesota was beaten by Stanford, 13 to 0, and then defeated Iowa, 34 to 0. Apparently these "Big Ten" teams can do wonders as long as they are allowed to remain most of the time on the offensive, but when it comes to stubborn defense they are willing to compromise.

Only one team in the "Big Ten" appears to have its defense balanced by its offense. That is Northwestern. In four big games it has not run up big scores, it has been scored on only once, and it has not been defeated. It is one of the leaders in the Conference standing, and with this kind of balanced play should go through to a successful season. The teams that are neglecting defense will be anxious soon to forget certain parts of this season's play.

THE FAST VANISHING FIELD GOAL

"What's a field goal? How much does it count? Why did they do it?" The questioner had been following football for only a few years, and had never seen one of those drop or placement kicks tried from the 30 or 40-yard line on fourth down after a team had failed to gain.

One was scored by Oliver Olsen '34, Northwestern fullback, in the game with Ohio State, from the 34-yard line, and against the wind, too. Why has this method of scoring become so rare as to excite comment?

Probably the rule that brings an incompleted forward pass that falls over the goal line out to the 20-yard line for the resumption of play. That and the decline of the art of field-goal and after-point kicking, since the goal posts were set back 10 yards from the goal line.

The forward pass, however forlorn, contains the promise of six points instead of three, and can be made from any position from sideline to sideline, whereas the field goal needs a favorable angle on the posts. If it fails, the pass costs no more on fourth down than does the field-goal try. And there are few good drop or placement kickers nowadays. More than half of the tries are missed, so that many teams prefer to rush or pass for the afterpoint. The field goal may become even more rare as the years go by, as it is not worth more than three points, and six points may be obtained by passing, with less chance of failure.

COMISKEY MODERNIZED FIRST-BASE PLAY

There are many reasons why the name of Charles A. Comiskey, late owner of the Chicago American League Baseball Club, should have a prominent place in the history of the national game of the United States. He was the first first baseman to play that position as a fielder and not remain stationed at the bag. Few of the present baseball fans have ever seen a first baseman "glued" to the bag, and yet that is the way the position was played before Comiskey inaugurated the fielding style as a member of the St. Louis Browns, then in the American Association circuit. Since then the game has seen such brilliant first basemen as Hal Chase of the New York Americans, Fred Tenney of the Boston Nationals, George H. Sisler of the St. Louis Browns, and William H. Terry of the New York Giants, who have no doubt improved on the playing of the "Old Roman," but he was one of the very best. He was also the first player to become the sole owner of a major-league baseball club, and he did this when he joined with Byron B. Johnson and others in the formation of the American League. Always a stanch believer in clean sportsmanship, he used his influence to keep the major-league game on a high level, and he well deserevs to rank among those who have made baseball the great sport which it is today.

Statute Mile For Records Sought

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—English recognition of the statute mile for records is being sought by the American Power Boat Association, according to an announcement following the annual meeting of the association held in the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. The American P. B. A. also named J. Lee Barrett of the Yachtsmen's Association of America as American delegate to the International Motor Yachting Union meeting in Brussels on Nov. 26. The union is accepted as the European authority on speed boat racing, and it only recognizes the nautical mile, or 6080 feet. It has never accepted the statute mile of 5280 feet, which is used in the United States, or even the kilometer, the standard in France.

The appeal is not to substitute the statute mile for the nautical one, but to recognize the former, and the kilometer as well, in standards of one, five, 12, 24 and 100.

Motorboat men of 17 nations will be represented at the gathering in Brussels.

A request from England of a joint commission of the Royal Motor Yacht Club to postpone for a year the alternating here and abroad of the 5½-liter team races was granted. Next year's contest will be held in England again.

George H. Townsend of Greenwich, Conn., who once drove Gold Cup boats to victory, was elected president of the American Power Boat Association to succeed Frederick R. Still of this city, who had held that office nine years. L. H. Thomson of Detroit was elected secretary, succeeding W. D. Edenburn of Detroit, and E. V. Rippingille of Detroit was chosen measurer, succeeding Howard E. Blood of that city. Ira Hand, treasurer; William M. Eldridge, timer, and F. W. Horenburger, surveyor, were reelected.

NEZ PERCE MONUMENT UNVEILED IN MONTANA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTOWN, Mont. — A monument was erected in the Bear Paw Mountains of Montana during October, commemorating an engagement in 1877, between the Nez Perce Indians and United States soldiers, which marked the last organized attempt of the Indians to keep their happy hunting grounds in this State.

The monument is a bronze plaque, depicting Chief Joseph, who commanded the Indians, clasping the hand of Col. Nelson Miles, who commanded the troops. The chief is saying: "From where the sun now stands, I will fight no more forever." Mrs. Jessie Lincoln was the sculptor.

MEXICANS RETURNING HOME

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 30 (AP)—Twelve hundred Mexican repatriates left yesterday in two special trains for Juarez and Nogales. The trains were chartered by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, which has aided in repatriating 1547 others during the last few months.

TRADE, NOT WHINING, NEEDED, STRAWN SAYS

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 30 (AP)—Mr. Silas H. Strawn, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, said that America must "quit whining about the depression and get down to business. The loss of foreign and domestic trade has compelled a reduced production in many industries and in some cases their closing altogether," he said.

The result of all this is that the United States has a vast amount of unemployed who approach the winter months with grave apprehension, he explained, and commended President Hoover's mobilization of relief through local agencies, urging this method of aiding the unemployed.

FARM LAND SEIZED UNDER LIQUOR LAW

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 30 (AP)—The Government has uncovered a 67-year old statute against the operation of illegal distilleries to get an order for confiscation of farm land in its effort to enforce the prohibition law.

Federal Judge Louis Fitzhenry yesterday directed the seizure of more than 30 acres in Putnam and Bureau Counties, where prohibition agents found two stills in 1930. The land will be sold by the Government, but the rights of persons holding mortgages will be respected.

LAWYERS HELD CHARGEABLE IN PAY 'GRAFTING'

Chicago Judge Finds Against 46 in Sanitary District Case

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 30—In one of Chicago's most notorious pay roll padding cases, 46 lawyers have been declared chargeable with varying degrees of unprofessional conduct, breach of trust and "acts fraught with moral turpitude" in connection with their employment by the Sanitary District of Chicago.

This finding was announced by Judge Thomas Taylor of the Circuit Court of Illinois, acting as commissioner of the State Supreme Court. The period includes the years from 1925 to 1928. Fifty-three lawyers were orginally cited by the Chicago Bar Association, but Judge Taylor found the evidence against six of them insufficient, and against one other who claimed "privilege," he is asking the bench to advise him. Final disposition of Judge Taylor's report rests with the State Supreme Court.

Penalties ranging from one and two years' suspension from practice in this State to total disbarment are recommended by its commissioner. Twenty-seven lawyers were marked for one year, 10 for two years, and nine for disbarment. The judge is now hearing objections to his report, and also may hear statements that some of those judged have made or are making restitution of the money they drew from sanitary district pay rolls. On the basis of these hearings he may file an amended report.

Testimony and voucher records showed that lawyers drew from $150 to $23,000 each, mostly more than $4000, on pay rolls of the law department of the district without performing adequate services therefor. Some of them did nothing whatever and others permitted their salaries to be drawn by political allies, according to the evidence considered by Judge Taylor.

"As the terms of their employment," said Judge Taylor, "neither fixed the period of employment, nor were for any specific piece of work, nor for a predetermined, fixed period of time, but from day to day, none was entitled to compensation save for the time in which he rendered reasonably continuous and sufficient legal service."

In discussing the legal precedents, Judge Taylor stated that no case of record had been found which holds that a lawyer so employed is entitled to compensation from a public corporation without services.

"Each lawyer knows that a public corporation like the Sanitary District could not lawfully employ him and pay him merely to retain him for work which did not exist and which might never exist; and that good will to perform without performance was not service."

Golfers Pay Fiddler While a Few Play and Dance in Clubhouses

National Survey Conducted by John W. Fulton Shows Golf Can Be Had for About a Third of the Average Annual Dues

By the Associated Press

CHICAGO, Oct. 30—The "high cost of golf" is not really due to golf itself, but to the addition of social affairs in which only a small percentage of club members participate. These few play and dance in elaborate clubhouses while the golfers pay the fiddler.

At least that is the situation as painted by John W. Fulton, broker of golf memberships, after a national survey for the purpose of determining whether the situation could be solved by the addition of affiliated social member.

Dues Range From $150 to $500

The canvass followed the evolution of golf from the original, simple golf club, where a professional alone looked after all affairs, while his wife ran the dining room in a modest clubhouse, into the elaborate present-day socialized club. The primitive club cost a member from $20 to $50 a year for golf, while the pretentious affair today costs him from $150 to $500, owing to elaborate clubhouses, large dining halls, dance pavilions, uniformed attendants, French chefs, green keepers, caddy masters and other supernumeraries.

While the cost of golfing paraphernalia had gone up 100 to 300 per cent since the game took a hold on Americans four decades ago and the cost of keeping up the better courses had doubled, the survey showed golf could be had for about a third of the average annual dues and incidentals even if the elaborate club facilities are retained.

Many clubs had overcome this situation by taking in social members who played golf, if at all, only on days when golfing members were not at the club. The dues and golf fees of such non-voting members paid for all the expenses added to the old-fashioned golf club by socialization.

Exclusive Clubs Aped

The evolution of the expensive organization from the simple golf club was largely due to an attempt to ape the exclusive clubs of wealthy persons, although even that class was shown to have gone back in many instances, as at Old Elm in Chicago, to golf only, while holding their social activities to other clubs.

As to the "high cost of socialized golf," Fulton kept a tabulation on play at a large Chicago club with four 18-hole courses, one of which is kept open all winter. This showed there were 65 days in a year when the average business man could play golf through the regular season. A few played all winter week-ends, but the average rounds were under 100 a year. For this, dues, interest on cost of membership and other club expenses run around $300 a year, or an average of $3 or more a round, besides transportation, caddies, refreshments and equipment. Fulton contends this cost could be cut in half if social members paid for all except upkeep of the courses and a reasonable portion of fixed charges.

Large Clubs Solve Problem

The canvass showed large clubs which have adopted social memberships, such as Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia; Chevy Chase, Washington; East Lake, Atlanta; Olympic Golf and Country Club, San Francisco; Lido Club, New York; and Baltimore Country Club, had an average of 1350 social members and 400 golf members with an average cost of $100 a year for golf expenses to the active golf members.

How complete the evolution of primitive golf clubs to dual organizations has been was shown by the fact that the survey uncovered only a dozen such simple organizations, aside from the fee links, where golf is paid for as it is played. It was learned also that a few clubs had dropped social adjuncts and returned to mere golf. A sample was Bob O'Link Club, Chicago. It found the club was spending more than $100,000 a year only a third of which was for golf, while the rest went for parties, autumn festivals, music and dancing in which only a small percentage of the members took part.

SPORTING GOODS FIRMS ADOPT CODE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Golden signatures of athletic stars' indorsers of sporting goods are about to be blotted up by the trade commission and the industry.

As a result of conferences with athletic equipment manufacturers and other branches of the industry, the commission announced a set of trade practice rules calling for:

Plan labelling of indorsements as purchased when so obtained.

Prohibition of the use of a notable's name on equipment he did not design or use.

Prevention of infringement by one firm upon another in the use of indorsers' names.

The commission said 90 per cent of the athletic goods industry agreed to the code.

PERRY CONFERS WITH MCGRAW

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—Norman Perry, owner of the Indianapolis Club of the American Association, and Jack Hendricks, business manager, arrived in town yesterday to confer with John McGraw of the New York Giants about the players Indianapolis will receive in exchange for outfielder Leonard Koenecke. Purchase of Koenecke was announced by the Giants some time ago. A previous report said Perry and Hendricks were coming here with the idea of buying a big block of stock in the Giants.

FOOTBALL AT NORTHEASTERN

Edward S. Parsons, chairman of the faculty committee on student activities at Northeastern University, announced that the committee voted Thursday to approve football as a recognized varsity sport. The plan as outlined by the committee will include a varsity eleven in 1933, following a year of freshman competition with other college freshmen, together with inter-class football. In order to carry out this plan, it becomes necessary to discontinue soccer indefinitely after the 1931 schedule has been completed.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULTS

South Carolina 26, Citadel 7.
Southwestern 21, Northeastern 8.
W. K. Teachers 13, Union 8.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULT

Bucknell 3, Lafayette 2.

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Sunday Dinner 5 to 8:30
All Pastries and Hot Breads Baked in Our Own Kitchen

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Formerly at 9 E. 44 St.
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Luncheon 50c-75c Dinner $1.00
AFTERNOON TEA
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LUNCHEON 40c and 55c DINNER $1.00
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At a very moderate price. Service as faultless as past festivals.
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ORDER HERE YOUR MINCE PIES and THANKSGIVING PUDDINGS
We shall appreciate your patronage.
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We carry Braden California Products.

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Swenbeck's Park Cafe
Shore Dinners
Lobster Stew Lobsters Baked
Sir

U. S. AWAITS TARIFF PLAN BY BRITAIN

(Continued from Page 1)

ports to Britain are manufactured goods.

Exports to Britain from the United States were valued at about $678,108,000 in 1930. Britain replaced Canada as America's best customer. Britain's sales to the United States at the same time were only $210,000,000. However, the biggest items of American export trade are raw materials, and Britain is not thought likely to tax these goods.

A tariff of 10 per cent, which was the amount mentioned before and during the election, would unquestionably handicap many American exporters, and would to a large degree give domestic manufacturers a taste of what the Hawley-Smoot tariffs have meant to other countries.

On the other hand, the Canadian border is near most American plants, and by establishing factories over the line, in which stock is held within the United States, they would be able to get whatever preferential advantage is given to the Dominions under imperial preference, such as urged by Mr. R. B. Bennett, Canadian Prime Minister.

Factory "Flight" Noted

A study made by the Commerce Department last January showed that a great "flight" of American factories has been going on. Still later statistics indicate that this movement has intensified since the Smoot tariff. At the end of 1929 American corporations had $1,535,000,000 invested in manufacturing enterprises in foreign countries, or about 10 per cent of all foreign United States investments. Since then the Smoot tariff took effect, over protests of some 35 nations, and unquestionably retaliatory action has been taken. The most serious instance is that in Canada, but countries like Italy, Spain, France and Switzerland also have acted.

America's advantageous and self-contained economic position, it is pointed out, has made it almost impervious to foreign tariffs, however. A much more serious, if indirect, effect, it is declared, would be the result to the United States of a British tariff on German goods.

The present German favorable balance of trade depends very largely on the fact that it sells $152,000,000 more goods to Britain than it buys in return. A British tariff, it is held, would handicap Germany, with world-wide effects.

The Reich already faces a prohibitive tariff wall in the United States. America is widely charged in Europe with "demanding that its foreign debts be paid, but refusing to accept the goods to pay them." Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, partner in J. P. Morgan & Co., has just drawn attention once more to the effects of the American tariffs on Europe.

Now, with the prospect of a similar tariff policy in Britain, a revived feeling is appearing here that some international cooperative action might be taken to reconsider the whole question of world finance, in which tariffs and other trade obstacles have again and again been mentioned as major factors.

World Conference Held Needed to Pave Way To Recovery of Business

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 30 — Immediate summoning of a conference of the world's leading statesmen is necessary to pave the way to a renewed confidence, and to trade recovery, Sir Walter Layton, international economist, told a large gathering of American business men at the American Chamber of Commerce luncheon here today.

Only such a conference, he said, can make those political and economic decisions necessary as the very foundation of a sounder prosperity. Sir Walter declared the agreement between M. Pierre Laval and President Hoover, by which it was implied that reparations and war debts could be settled within the framework of the Young plan, could not possibly lead to a real solution of these problems. He said he believed the committee of experts provided for in the Young plan would be inadequate at the very outset to find a settlement, because by the terms of the plan it would be limited to consideration of unconditional payments, and because they could not include in their discussions commercial debts.

Sir Walter pointed out that the Wiggin committee had been forced to leave its work incomplete until further measures to restore political confidence could be made, and he said he believed any similar committee of experts could not but meet the same fate. For this reason he said he felt a conference of statesmen necessary.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
5:25 Horse Show talk, Joe Tore.
5:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:00 "Cap'n Bailey's Crew."
6:30 Old Painter; news; announcements.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 Dainty Dot Dandies: voice, piano and organ.
7:15 Mixers Quartet.
7:30 Whiting's "Buddy and Blake."
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Concert Orchestra; Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; piano duo.
9:00 NBC, Clicquot Club Eskimos; Raymond Knight, master of ceremonies; "June and Francis," vocal duo.
9:30 Karle Nelson, John Herrick, Billy Murray, soloists; dance orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Florsheim Frolic; Perdis Grofe and his orchestra; Jane Froman, soloist; Pratt and Sherman.
10:30 NBC, RKO Theater of the Air; Hon. Albert C. Ritchie; S. L. Rothafel; Willis Robyn; Dave Apollon's Orchestra; Mario Cozzi; Nick Lucas; quartet, orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

2:00 p. m.—Tom McHugh's Orchestra.
3:30 Agricultural markets.
3:45 WBZ Rocket Club.
3:55 The Success Reporter.
4:00 Time; weather; road reports; Sport Review; temperature.
4:15 "Smiling Ed" O'Connell, monologist.
4:30 Talk, Mr Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles.
4:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Prudence Musical Hits.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 NBC, "Believe It or Not"; Robert Ripley; Ozz Wood, guest speaker.
8:00 NBC, Nestle Orchestra; Vivian Hart, soprano, guest soloist.
8:30 Ivanhoe Orchestra.
8:45 "Propaganda," Capt. "Tim" Healy.
9:00 NBC, Interwoven Orchestra; Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
9:30 WTIC, Armour Orchestra; piano duo; soloists; vocal ensemble.
10:00 WTIC, Paul Whiteman's Palm Max; soloists; male trio.
10:30 NBC Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 WTIC, Waves of Melody; Tom Brown, soloist; Victor Arden's Orchestra.
11:00 (Time); weather; temperature; sports review.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:45 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.
12:15 a. m.—Time announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-243m)

5:00 p. m.—"Musical Groceryman."
5:05 Talk, Mr. Alton B. Brigg.
5:15 Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:15 Musical Camee: Edward Jardon, tenor; string orchestra.
5:30 Boston Market program.
5:45 Educator Orchestra; time.
6:00 Variaties: vocal duo; orchestra.
6:15 Political talk.
6:30 Organ recital.
6:38 Political talks.
6:45 "Shoving the Blues Away"; soloist, quartet, orchestra.
7:00 Political talk.
7:05 Temperature; news; weather.
7:15 Pitt Presents Gus Van.
7:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, "The March of Time"; dramatized news sketches; symphony orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Radio Reproductions; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Liberty Hour: sketches; music.
9:45 CBS, Friendly Five Footnotes; popular orchestra; "Casey" Jones.
10:00 CBS, Pillsbury Pageant; Toscha Seidel, violinist; Theo Karle, tenor; Sam Lanin's Orchestra.
10:30 Cocoanut Grove Orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Enric Madriguera's Cuban Orchestra.
11:30 Hollywood Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Nocturne; Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.
1:00 CBS, Weller's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Dave Abrams's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Jewish art program.
5:30 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
5:45 CBS, Football forecasts.
6:00 CBS, Dave Abrams's Orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Talk by the Maharaja of Burdwan.
6:30 Political talk; music.
6:45 Organ and soloist.
7:00 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone; Victor Young's Orchestra.
7:15 CBS, Linit Orchestra; Lillian Roth, guest soloist; Frank Parker, tenor.
7:30 Limerick contest.
7:35 Political talk.
7:45 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 The Music Masters; recorded symphony orchestra.
8:30 Yankee Network Drama.
9:00 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital; Ralph Nyland, tenor.
10:00 Mayfair Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Talk by "Bob" Zupke, coach of Illinois.
10:45 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
11:0' CBS, "Street Singer"; voice and accordion.
11:15 Time; news; weather.
11:30 CBS, Eddie Duchin's orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—"Etchings in Music."
5:15 Talk, the Rev. A. Z. Conrad.
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 Frankie Smith's Orchestra.
6:00 Twilight Tunes.
6:15 Studio Program.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Studio program.
7:00 Evening Musicale; soloist.
7:15 Time announcement.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, Keys to Happiness; piano lessons, direction Sigmund Spaeth.
12:00 noon—NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
12:15 p. m.—News flashes.
12:25 p. m.—WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
1:10 p. m.—NBC, Teddy Black's Orchestra.
1:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:45 a. m.—The Irish Fiddler.
10:00 a. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
10:35 a. m.—NBC, Dance Miniatures.
10:45 a. m.—John Marion, pianist.
11:00 a. m.—Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
11:30 a. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Women's Clubs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes in Person.
12:40 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra.
1:45 p. m.—Football game.
4:45 p. m.—NBC, Pacific Feature Hour.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Don Bigelow's Orchestra.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, St. George Orchestra.
12:45 p. m.—CBS, Wingate Athletic Broadcast.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
1:45 p. m. — Brown-Holy Cross, from Worcester.
4:35 p. m.—Organ recital.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Tafi Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Ritz-Carlton Orchestra.
1:45 p. m.—Records; shopping; news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Saturday Syncopators.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Football Souvenir Program.
3:30 p. m. — CBS, Illinois-Northwestern, Ted Husing, announcer.

Moscow Sees Gain In British Election

MOSCOW, Oct. 29 (AP) — Great Britain's Conservatives may have elected the greatest majority a single party ever had in the House of Commons, the Moscow press said today, "but the British election really was a victory for Communism."

The newspaper Pravda said the great majority of Conservatives means new attacks on Soviet Russia, but it also means attacks by the bourgeoisie on England's working classes which will hasten mass revolution and strengthen the Communist influence in the British Empire.

The newspaper Isvestia, heading its comment "The Victory of Reaction," said the most significant feature was not the Conservative gain but the fact that victory was won under the slogan of protectionism.

"England as a free-trade country is passing from the world stage," this editorial said. "This gives new impetus to protectionism in all capitalist countries and increases the danger of war. This can only hasten the movement toward Socialism."

SPAIN CUTS DOWN GOVERNMENT JOBS

MADRID, Oct. 29 (AP)—Government positions in all departments except diplomatic, communications and educational were decreased 50 per cent by a decree published today.

The dismissed employees will be granted pensions on a basis of 50 to 80 per cent of their salaries and according to their years of service. Those who retire voluntarily also will be pensioned before Jan. 1, 1932.

CLASS OFFICES ABOLISHED

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Oct. 30 (AP)—Class offices have been abolished by vote of the Brown University student body. Henceforth one marshal will be elected by each of the three lower classes and two by the seniors.

ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN

St. Louis Rocky Mountain & Pacific Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net loss of $11,105 after taxes, depreciation, depletion, etc., compared with net loss of $7,260 in the preceding quarter. Nine months' net profit was $1,026, compared with net profit of $63,276 in the first nine months of 1930.

SOVIET DENIES SENDING TROOPS INTO MANCHURIA

(Continued from Page 1)

following the Soviet's conciliatory reply, but the incident indicates that the explosive possibilities of the Manchurian situation are far from eliminated.

Far East Governments Reach Deadlock Over Nonni Bridge Issue

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Oct. 30—Despite alarmist reports, there are so far no reliable indications here of impending Russo-Japanese difficulties. Mr. Leo Karakhan, Assistant Commissar of Foreign Affairs in Russia, assured Mr. Koki Hirota, the Japanese Ambassador, that the Soviets will not interfere in Manchuria. Likewise the Soviet Consul-General in Harbin visited the Japanese Consulate yesterday and vigorously denied the rumors that the Soviets are considering active measures along the Chinese Eastern Railway or active support of the Heilungkiang forces.

It is known that Baron Kijuro Shidehara feels no immediate danger of any Russo-Japanese conflict. The most dangerous situation at present is that at the Nonni River Bridge, which the Japanese insist must be repaired immediately, while Chinese headquarters at Tsitsihar declare that the repairs will enable its enemies to enter the Province and endanger its safety. It is thought that the Chinese troops of Heilungkiang may attack the Japanese in the event of their starting repairing the bridge. The Government admits that there is no possibility that the Japanese troops can be withdrawn by the time the League Council reconvenes, and states that Japan's position must continue to rest solely on Baron Shidehara's five points.

It is indicated that Tokyo is prepared vigorously to withstand all pressure from abroad. It is thought that Baron Shidehara probably informed the British Ambassador along these lines during their conversations yesterday. Regarding the coming disarmament conference, Japan insists that her activities in Manchuria are not connected with it.

Daily fighting between Japanese patrols and disbanded Chinese soldiers along the Ssupingkai-Taonan railway continues. There have been a number of Japanese casualties, while hundreds of bandits have been reported killed or wounded.

It is indicated that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang is resisting all Japanese efforts to induce him to resign from the Manchurian Government. Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, President in Nanking, is supporting him in this position.

The Emperor, it is said, may cancel his attendance at the coming fall military maneuvers at Kyushu because of the gravity of the Manchurian situation.

New Civil War Outbreak Threatens in China

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China, Oct. 30—All observers in Manchuria agree that the Japanese are increasing their influence and are not revealing the slightest intention of an early withdrawal, but are preparing extensive winter quarters at Kirin and elsewhere.

Meanwhile, Chinese intellectuals are bitterly disappointed because unification between North and South has been delayed, while factional leaders are arguing over technicalities and jockeying for personal positions. With every passing day the restlessness among independent militarists increases, arousing apprehensions of new civil warfare before a settlement with the Japanese is possible, thereby weakening China's position.

The Japanese occupation has definitely upset the balance of power in China and militarists are revealing an unwillingness to refrain any longer from the struggle for a new alignment. Keen observers anticipate the possibility of Chinese civil conflict before the next League Council session, thereby increasing the complications of settlement.

Chinese of Missouri Praise League Efforts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo. — Appreciation for the efforts of the League of Nations and the United States Government in working for amicable settlements of Sino-Japanese difficulties is expressed in a manifesto issued by the Chinese Students' Club which has been organized here to protest against the policy of Japan in Manchuria.

The manifesto concludes: "We feel that might will never win and that right and international law have their places. . . . The Manchurian problem is not only China's problem but a world problem as well. Law must be supreme over force, if peace is to prevail. We are confident that it will win."

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, NOV. 1

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., WBZ and WBZA, 990kc-303m.

NEW YORK—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPCH, 810kc-370m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 960kc-313m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-200m.

BALTIMORE—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WCAO, 600kc-500m.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 3, E. S. T., WJSV, 1460kc-205.5m.

DETROIT—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30, WMBC, 1420kc-211m.

CLEVELAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 830kc-494m.

CINCINNATI—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WKRC, 550kc-544m.

ARMISTICE DAY OBSERVANCE

The Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange has voted to observe Armistice Day, Nov. 11, by the suspension of trading for two minutes at 11 o'clock.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 80 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

FOLMET, The Wonderful Polishing Cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping" Bureau; sells at 25c; sample free. F. O. DALE CO., Dept. 1M, 15 Rainbow St., Boston, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

CLEVELAND, OHIO—Dressmaking business established for sale. 1313 Shaker Square, Suite 201.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

The Maples
BROOKLINE, MASS.

A home with surroundings quiet and harmonious, where guests may have experienced care if needed, or come for rest and study. (Under management of Mrs. Minnie Carter for the past 20 years.) State Maternity License. 13 Mason Terrace. Regent 1090, Apt. 9413.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

J. M. MARCHUM
Registered Patent Attorney
Transportation Building
Washington, D. C.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

IF you are selling dresses or anything pertaining to women—or if you are selling nothing else—you can certainly increase your income selling our imported costume jewelry direct to customers; consignments of stock sent; no expense except express; liberal commission. EARKINE MILLS, 130 W. 42nd St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ELECTRICAL and hydraulic engineer, member A. I. E. E. and A. S. M. E., successful experience United States and abroad construction and management public utilities, seeks permanent connection; highest references. Box 201 Jefferson City, Missouri.

SUPERINTENDENT or foreman for general contractor or superintendent for architect. May I correspond with you? H. D. WALKER, 1306 14th St. N. W., Canton, Ohio.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANIMALS

FOUR kittens in search of a home; 2 months; house broken; grey and tabby. Dongan Hills 6-0477 (New York City).

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, BEACON ST. — Unusual 2-room, bath, kinette apartment, fireplace; excellent location, quiet house. Ken. 4451 evenings.

N. Y. C., 409 West 24th (Chelsea)—Attractively furnished one-room apartment in completely remodeled house; built-in bath, shower, fireplace; excellent heat, hot water; $60; lease.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BOSTON—Lovely 7-room apartment; best location on Marlboro St.; plenty of heat, janitor service, elevator, continuous hot water, electric refrigeration; suitable for residential or practitioner. Apply OWNER, address Box T-72, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 70 and 74 Fenway—Newly decorated apartments, attractive 1, 2 and 3 rooms, including dinette, kitchenette, Frigidaire, etc. JANITOR, Comm. 7090.

BOSTON—Small Back Bay suites facing Fenway and Art Museum; $35 up. 10 Museum Rd. Ger. 9047.

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y.—Crossways, modern garden, elevator apartments, 4-5-6 rooms, $90 up; cross ventilation, refrigeration. Mott Ave. and Broadway. JOSEPH D. MORRIS CO., Inc., opposite station. Far Rockaway 7-5664.

N. Y. C., 411 West 24th (Chelsea)—Entire floor, remodeled house; large living room, wood-burning fireplace, 2 bedrooms, ample closet space, built-in bath-shower, large kitchen, refrigeration; unusual, $115.

NEW YORK CITY, 409 West 24th (Chelsea)—One large room apartment in completely remodeled house; built-in bath, shower, fireplace, excellent heat, hot water; $55; lease.

N. Y. C., 17 W. 95th—Beautiful 1-room unfurnished apartments, baths, kitchenettes, all improvements; reasonable. Riverside 9-2031.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., Witherbee Court, Boston Post and Wynnewood Roads—4 rooms, dining alcove, 2 baths; 6 rooms, 3 baths; overlooking Pelham Club grounds; fireplaces; garages; cross ventilation. On premises or telephone Pelham 1100 or Plaza 3-4200.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—7 rooms, beautiful apartment, Frigidaire, open porch, all sunny; occupied by quiet American family; off Carlton St.; 10 minutes to Park St.; price greatly reduced; including heated garage, rent $135. Regent 3726.

CONCORD, N. H., North End—3-room apartment, heated; garage. Tel. 2089-R between 7 and 9 p. m.

Harvard Sq. Apts.

Elevators, refrigeration. Janitor service, etc. 1-2-3-4 rooms, $45 to $60 per month. Apply

R. C. GROVESTEIN
34-A BRATTLE ST. HARVARD SQ.
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Large Airy Rooms

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CRAFTEX WALLS
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION
AND ALL OTHER MODERN CONVENIENCES COMBINE to make our one and two-room suites the finest apartments in Boston. AND—five minutes' walk from Christian Science church.

Fenway Holding Co.
OFFICE: 119 Peterborough Street, Boston
Phone COM monwealth 8325 or 7386

Riverbank Court Hotel

On the Charles River Basin, corner Massachusetts Avenue and Memorial Drive, Cambridge and at Harvard Bridge at entrance to Northern and Southern Arteries

Transient and Permanent

An apartment hotel with atmosphere of home and complete hotel service. One, two and three rooms with bath, with or without refrigeration. 10 minutes to Boston shopping and theatre center by trolley. Abundant parking space.

WILLIAM W. DAVIS, Manager
University 2080 Cambridge, Mass.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

STEPPING STONES welcomes children; country and seashore; 36 acres; playground; scientific care combined with love and understanding. Day and night during summer. EDITH DAREN, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 217.

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, correction or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable. IDA GOR-DON, 219 W. 72nd St., New York City. Endicott 3-7139.

DRESSMAKING

FRENCH DESIGNER, REMODEL—Make new dresses; day and evening; customer's home or own residence. Tel. Billings 8-3197 (N. Y. C.).

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALL kinds of office and sales positions for men and women. 120 Broadway, New York City. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY, Cortlandt 7-2343.

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LOUISE C. HAHN Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 342 Broadway, New York City. Tel. Worth 2-3860.

MRS. J. R. CURTIS—Business calls given careful, personal attention. 154 West 45th St., New York City. Bryant 9572.

Local Classified

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FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

REDROOF Furniture, draperies, library table, baby carriage, men's suits, fine dress clothing, bedding, porch furniture, gift items, all reasonable. Regent 6011-R. 341 Marlboro, B. Y.

HAIRDRESSERS

ELITE BEAUTY and BARBER SHOPPE
Specializing in Permanent, Finger and Marcel Wave; Haircutting for men, women and children. 560 Main St., Winchester, Mass. Tel. 0617.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT UNTIL MAY 1st—Beautiful modern winter home in Adirondacks on shore of large lake; caretaker; every convenience. C. H. FREDERICK, Jr., 15 East 40th St., New York City. Caledonia 5-2900.

WOODSIDE, L. I., Boulevard Gardens—English style cottage, 6 rooms, garage; near school; $70. Phone Bryant 9-9728 (New York City).

MILLINERY

HATS made to fit the individual; expert hat remodeling; modest prices. EMMA REID, 3 West 8th Street, Hotel Marlton, New York City.

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LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, insured, world wide; used 30 years; estimates cheerfully given. A. ANTO VAN CO., H. Stacey, Mgr., 453 Brookline Ave., Boston. Asp. 3097, Unl. 3756-W.

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LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 1 East 23d, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

3 HEATED rooms, 2 connecting, in office building; desirable for business men any time. 1944 Centre St., West Roxbury, Mass.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

INTERIOR and exterior painting and decorating, paper hanging, upholstering, furniture repairing. PAUL PHILIPCOFF CO., 71 Chestnut St., Boston. Tel. Haymarket 1469.

PAYING GUESTS

PITTSFIELD, MASS., Clinton Hall, Tel. 3804—Home atmosphere, balanced meals, pleasant rooms; near church; folder. M. V. HAIGHT.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Modern heating; open fireplace.
Booklet Ronkonkoma 18

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ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS BOLFE
Rooms in select homes $7.00 up.
504 W. 113th St., N. Y. C. University 4-8763

BOSTON, 206 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Double and single rooms with and without water. Comm. 4015.

BOSTON, 76 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Warm, desirable rooms, homelike, clean; women preferred; reasonable. Com. 8177.

BOSTON—To let, business woman, medium sized room in Fenway. Apply MISS N. S. MARSH, 75 Audubon Road.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Room in apartment with business woman, $7, privileges; near Beacon Reservoir. Call daytime, MRS. HOWARD, Asp. 7000.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner, 30 Vernon St.—Furnished rooms for those appreciating first-class comfortable home. Reg. 6076.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Exceptional rooms in private family; gentlemen only; near everything. Asp. 1714. References.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Exceptional opportunity for business woman to sublet sunny room; near subway; privileges; reasonable. Decatur 2-2714-W.

NEW YORK CITY, 430 West 119th—Rent furnished to lady; attractive light room; $8 week, elevator, sitting room privilege; can be seen Friday, Saturday, Sunday after 6 p. m. Tel. University 4-0400, Apt. 57.

NEW YORK CITY, 400 West 140th, Apt. 8—Very pleasant, well-furnished room; southern exposure, good air, light and heat, all conveniences; very reasonable. Edgecombe 4-9267.

N. Y. C., 83d (Broadway)—Attractive, large room, private shower; twin beds; southern exposure; also single room; home comforts. Susquehanna 7-5545.

N. Y. C., Riverside Drive 431 (118th St.)—Room, running water, double or single; permanent, transient; Christian Scientist preferred. University 4-5342.

N. Y. C.—Attractive furnished room, adjoining bath; private; reasonable; near church. 506 Ft. Washington Ave., Wadsworth 3-9476, Apt. B-31.

NEW YORK CITY, 62 West 94th—Attractive room, running water; private home; reasonable; gentleman preferred. Riverside 9-6262.

NEW YORK CITY, 320 West End Ave. (Apt. 6 N. E.)—Most delightful single room next to bath, also double, reduced. ELLIS.

NEW YORK CITY, 515 West 111th St. (Apt. 24)—Light, attractive, quiet room, well heated; business person. Cath. 8-6468.

PHILADELPHIA, 4112 Pine St.—Nicely furnished double and single rooms; pleasant; convenient location; home atmosphere. Phone Evergreen 6345.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—In comfortable modern apartment, sunny, with 2 business girls, business girl or woman desired; available Nov. 10; handy to trains and cars. Tel. Parkway 6308.

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS girl wants bedroom, $4; Manhattan or Bronx. Write Box T-11, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY—Unfurnished room, West 50th to 86th, walking distance to 62th St.; quiet, clean, homelike; not exceeding $7.50. Write Box C-32, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SELL Christmas cards in box assortments; Gift Wrapping package; increase your earnings; liberal commissions selling nationally known Federal Art Personal Christmas Cards with name engraved or processed. FEDERAL ART PUBLISHING CO., Dept. M, 307 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR, thoroughly experienced, particularly real estate, its financing, and state and federal taxes; previously financial manager large office; age 34; married; will travel. G. C. W., 48-13 210 St., Bayside, New York City.

COLLEGE and Harvard Business School graduate, 8 years' experience, sales promotion and merchandising, seeks opportunity with future. Write Box B-35, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY, CLERICAL; capable driver; refined young man, excellent references, 3½ years' varied and unusual responsibilities; will travel anywhere. CLARENCE SMITH, 342 West 85th, New York City.

EMPLOYING printer, 15 years' experience specializing small edition book work, selling and typesetting; salesman; college graduate, traveled; pleasing personality. Y-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED accountant-bookkeeper would like to connect with reliable concern or South Jersey representative. B-4, The Christian Science Monitor, 400 Pan American Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

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COLORED woman desires employment or part-time position; excellent references. Mt. Vernon, N. Y. 1000. Write Box C-26, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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HOUSEKEEPER-COOK, reliable; small family; references; reasonable salary. Write Box M-36, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.

POSITION as companion by practical attendant; free to travel; references. Write M. HOLMES, 1218 East Ferry Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

SALESLADY, clever, good style sense, experienced selling Misses' and women's apparel and accessories, offers helpful, productive service without high-pressure methods. Write Box C-31, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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SECRETARY - BOOKKEEPER, efficient; 12 years' experience; moderate salary. Write Box A-15, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.

WOMAN, unencumbered, no anywhere, companion attendant, housekeeper. Write Box T-12, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

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COLLEGE mathematics, high school mathematics, high school Latin, ROYAL WEYMOUTH, 241 Massachusetts Ave., Boston. Tel. Ken. 4699.

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NATIVE Parisian French teacher wishes a few more pupils in grammar or conversation; children-adults. Billings 5-3197 (N. Y. C.).

VOCAL class lessons $1.00, private $5.00; enter contest for free scholarships; beginners, advanced. EDYTHE TRAUB, radio, concert artist, 145 W. 77th, N. Y. C. Susquehanna 7-9750, appointment.

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NEWTON CENTRE, MASS. — Well-furnished house, 8 rooms, oil heat, electric refrigeration; 2-car garage, lawn garden; owner going abroad for year or longer. Tel. Cen. New. 3430.

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RARE opportunity to dress well; Bullard's used apparel shop; has high class merchandise; slightly worn; cheaply priced; everything cleansed. 77 Gainsboro St., Apt. 4, Boston. Comm. 4049.

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Chrysanthemums and Pompons, with their cheery colors are here for only a few short weeks.
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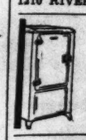

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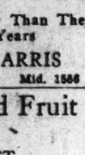

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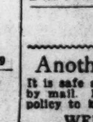

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Climbing Perch
(Anabas scandens)

Where: A native of Asia, particularly of India and Ceylon.

Distinguishing Features: Body almost rectangular in shape, covered with large scales and stout spines; mouth terminal; eyes large; bones of the head supporting an opening used as a storage place for water.

One of the distinguishing features of fish is the fact that they are usually found in the water, but here is a member of the finny tribe that not only upsets the good old proverb concerning a "fish out of water," but actually is able to make overland trips when failing streams warn it to leave its native habitat for some spot where its instinct tells it water may be found.

Some writers, probably more romantic than scientific, have attributed the capacity of tree climbing to this creature, and in the Tamoule language the fish is called *Paneiri*, "tree climber." Certainly the only reason for climbing would be to obtain water often found in palm trees at the bases of old leaves and stems.

These curious migrations across country usually take place at night, or at least before sunrise, for it was found that captured ones made no attempt to get away during the day, but all managed to escape at night. Fishermen of the Ganges River, India, depend largely upon these fish for food. When they catch them, they place them in large clay pans or chatties. Although no water is provided they are able to live for five or six days in this strange environment.

Examination shows that the bones in the head of the fish support an orifice between the mouth and gullet which is greatly enlarged and modified to form a series of cells, so that a large amount of water can be stored to prevent the gills from becoming dry.

The climbing perch never climbs out of the water and takes a walk just for a lark. The only reason it leaves a particular habitat is because there is not enough water in the locality to support it. As the streams and pools dry up the fish congregate by the thousands in the wettest parts till some are forced above the surface and hence left uncovered. These crawl away in search of new dwelling places.

Review

1. Does the climbing perch travel overland during the day or night?
2. How is its water supply en route provided?
3. Where is the climbing perch found?

In Lighter Vein

Oh!

"Is the manager in, please?"

"No, he's out for lunch."

"Will he be in after lunch?"

"No; that's what he went out after."

Worth While

"Charles," said Mother, "what would you like to give Sister for her anniversary?"

"Well," pondered the little boy, "something we can eat."

Teachers Are Human

Father: "You got a nice mark in deportment this month, Buddy."

Young Hopeful: "Yes, Dad, I told her I liked that new hat she bought."

Too Much So

"Did the hotel you stopped at overlook the sea?"

"Oh, yes, completely." — *Boston Transcript.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Debts" or "trespasses" in the Lord's Prayer (Mrs. M. N., who asks why some churchmen use the one, and others the other)—"Debts" has by far the wider use in the various versions of the Bible, appearing in Wycliffe (1380), Cranmer (1539), Geneva (1557), Rheims (1582), as well as in the King James and Revised versions. "Trespasses" appears in Tyndale's translation (1534), but its modern use is attributed to the form found in certain prayer books.

"Debts," incidentally, is undoubtedly the better rendering of the original word in Matthew 6: 12, the Greek being ὀφείλημα (ophellema), "something owed," figuratively, "a fault," an extension of ὀφείλω (opheileo), "to owe, to be under obligation."

Robot (Mrs. E. L. V., E. L. R.)—In the latest edition of Webster's New International Dictionary this word is listed among the "new words," and is pronounced *rob'-ot*, with first o as in odd, second as in connect. (Those who have kept a file of words appearing in this department will find it advisable to make a change in the pronunciation suggested when this word was discussed in the issue of Nov. 23, 1928.)

A Quotation for Today

IT IS never too late to sail uncharted seas.—D'ANNUNZIO.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Better Choice

Kansas City, Mo.

SPONSORS for three groups of so-called underprivileged children planned a gala day at Swope Park, a large acreage of natural beauty.

When they arrived it was found that only one sponsor had brought food for a picnic. His group ordinarily numbered 60, but because the day was rainy only 45 came. This sponsor, who had provided more than enough for his 60 figured that what he had brought might be made to feed the other two groups also, though of course less abundantly.

He called his boys about him and told them they could do one of two things: keep all the food themselves, —eat all they wished and more—or they could invite the other two groups to be their guests and share with them what they had.

He appointed a small committee to decide; and he stood at some distance smilingly watching the heated debate. Presently the little lads came marching to him with heads up and eyes shining. They had decided to invite the others to share the good things.

It is doubtful if there were ever happier hosts than were these small boys who themselves carefully sliced the bricks of ice cream and cut the sandwiches into the necessary number of pieces.

The Children's Corner

The Aquarium

(Founded on Fact)

"CRACKER - TINS are just Cracker-Tins, and they can never be anything else," said a half-empty Jam-Jar.

"And Jam-Jars are just plain Jam-Jars," returned the Cracker-Tin rather crossly.

"Hush, children, don't squabble," said peacemaker Bread-Board.

"But I know that I am right. Cracker-Tins can never be anything different, can they?" asked the Jam-Jar.

"Or Jam-Jars either," put in the other speaker.

"That depends," said the Bread-Board, with an "I-could-tell-you-a-story" kind of voice.

The argument ceased.

"Depends on what?" asked the Jam-Jar.

"Well, I know a Cracker-Tin who had a wonderful job in the country. And so had a Jam-Jar," the Bread-Board added rather mysteriously. "They were changed into aquariums."

"What are aquariums?" lisped a tiny Salt-Spoon lying on the cruet.

"May we hear the story, please?" asked a small Egg-Cup on whose side was painted a conundrum about "Why does a chicken cross the road?"

"If you all keep very quiet I will tell you about it," said the Bread-Board, and everyone settled down to listen attentively.

"Well, Brenin and Georgie went away to stay on a farm in the country, and while there they spent every possible moment out of doors. Near the porch of the farmhouse was a duck pond—so called because it was inhabited by water beetles, tadpoles and efts, but no ducks—"

"He-he!" The tiny squeaky laugh came from the Egg-Cup who had a very keen sense of humor.

"One day, while playing near the pond and watching the little creatures swimming about, Brenin thought it would be a good idea to study these little fellows at leisure indoors. Georgie agreed, and so they went to the house to ask for something in which to keep their treasures, and were given a large empty Cracker-Tin."

"Like me?" whispered a voice excitedly.

"And a Jam-Jar."

"Like me?" asked another voice with a thrill.

"Just like both of you," replied Bread-Board. "Well, the boys filled the Cracker-Tin with water and then they caught dozens of tadpoles, some water beetles and an eft or two by scooping them up with a Jam-Jar and emptying them into the Cracker-Tin. In a stream that ran across a meadow they also found a small frog. This was added to the aquarium."

"What's aquarium?" interrupted Salt-Spoon again.

"An aquarium is a place where all sorts of under-water creatures can live in natural surroundings, yet be seen by those who want to study their habits. It usually has glass sides so that all aspects may be viewed; but the boys were content to see down into theirs from the top only. One day, while drawing water from the old-fashioned well, they saw a large newt swimming about; so they caught him in the bucket and transferred him to their collection.

"The people where the boys were staying would not allow them to bring the aquarium indoors, but agreed to let them stand it by the porch steps. Once, however, it rained, and rained, and rained some more, and the Cracker-Tin got so full that the water overflowed so that the newts and tadpoles and frogs found themselves traveling back to the pond via a stream that had formed on the garden path.

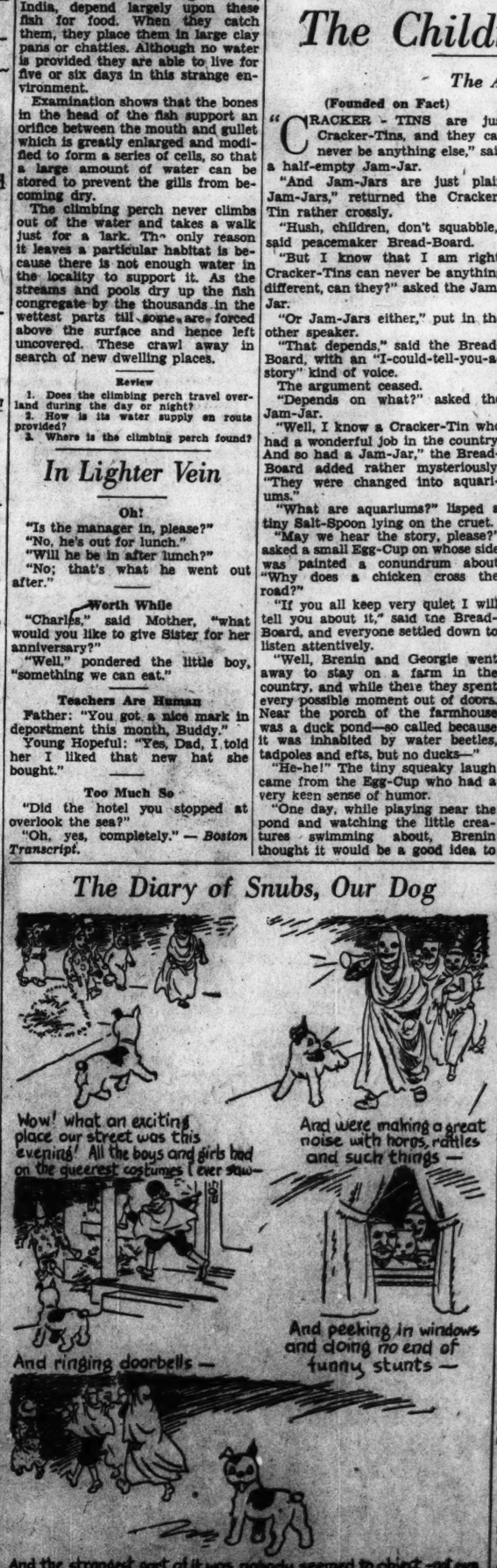
"Jam-Jar and Cracker-Tin tried to call out to Brenin and Georgie that the inhabitants of the aquarium were moving to larger quarters, but the rain made such a noise that their voices were drowned. Well, the boys were very amazed next morning to find their aquarium empty save for a tiny newt, so they did a good Boy Scout deed and emptied him back into the pond."

"What happened to Cracker-Tin and Jam-Jar?" asked Salt-Spoon.

"Oh, like most things that are not needed at the moment they were put away for a rainy day, as the saying goes," said Bread-Board.

"He-he! another good joke," giggled Egg-Cup.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Wow! what an exciting place our street was this evening! All the boys and girls had on the queerest costumes I ever saw—
And were making a great noise with horns, rattles and such things —
And peeking in windows and doing no end of funny stunts —
And ringing doorbells —
And the strangest part of it was, nobody seemed to object—not even
Do all my barking—Now what do you know about that?

Anagram Puzzle

THEY SEE
GREAT HELP
I CAN HEM
SUN TIME
NO STEP IN GRASS

Perfect anagrams are words or phrases the letters of which have been transposed to make another word or phrase of similar meaning. Here are five such anagrams: The words should give you a clue to the solution. By transposing the letters, see if you can find the answers.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: Where the scenery is best, stay the car in front makes you eat it.

Somerset: A composer says that he can think of nothing worse than jazz. But somebody else is almost bound to, before very long.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Repairing Reparations

EUROPE should take its next step toward financial rehabilitation, not in Washington, but in Europe. That is the opinion of Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, partner in the house of Morgan, member of the committee which drafted the Young plan and book reviewer extraordinary. The fact that this opinion was set in cold type some time before the Hoover-Laval announcement that the next move on reparations adjustment should come from Germany makes Mr. Lamont also something of a fiscal prophet.

It is in the Saturday Review of Literature, in a review of "The End of Reparations," by Dr. Hjalmar H. G. Schacht, that Mr. Lamont sets forth his views on the whole question of what are now being called "intergovernmental obligations." Because of Mr. Lamont's position and ideas, this book review has become front-page news, and may well become a textbook for students of the reparations problem.

The gist of Mr. Lamont's view is that the time has come for Germany to make a definite settlement with France. He says:

> Obviously the French are the people to try to come to terms with, financially as well as politically.

It is clear even to the lay observer that financial reënforcements from other nations will continue to be timorous and flighty until France has made it plain that she has no intention of driving Germany to economic ruin. It is evident also that an increased investment of francs in Germany would definitely bolster Franco-German peace.

While holding that it is "hardly accurate" to say that other countries, notably the United States, have so far paid the reparations bill with loans to Germany, Mr. Lamont does declare that:

> We may say that for twelve years, ever since 1919, the American financial or investment community has been carrying altogether too much of this reparations burden, and has thus made it easier for the creditor powers to avoid seeking a really final solution of the reparations question.

This amazing "book review" might have been addressed to the German people. Mr. Lamont believes they will find France "not unreasonable." He advises Germany to quiet the agitation for treaty revision and patiently wait for adjustments to be made by orderly processes. This is good advice. But it may be difficult to take. Political pressure has caused many of Germany's wisest statesmen to denounce the Versailles settlement at times when their words could only alarm German creditors and harden French opinion.

It is not too much to say that Germany has become preoccupied, quite naturally, with the "necessity" for revision both of the treaties and of reparations. That feeling has hampered her recovery. It has increased the paralyzing resentment under which she labors. And it has retarded efforts to meet her obligations by encouraging the hope that they would not have to be met. Thus reparations, which constitute only 8 per cent of the Reich's budget, which is reduced nearly one-half by payments from the state railways, have loomed so large that greater opportunities for economy have not been perceived until recently.

Germany could recover without revision of boundaries. She might very conceivably obtain a more favorable revision after she has recovered. And unquestionably the readjustment of reparations payments which is now generally recognized as necessary would be greatly promoted if the agitation for revision were postponed.

Mr. Lamont suggests 1,000,000,000 marks annually, about half the German payments under the Young plan, as a possible basis for settlement. In view of the reduced value of commodities—with which, ultimately, Germany must pay—some downward revision seems fair as well as expedient. Whether France would consent to a 50 per cent reduction, even with the United States making a reduction in debt charges, is doubtful.

But there is little doubt that Germany would benefit by an early and definite settlement with France. With commodity prices unlikely to go lower, any figure which is fixed now for reparations is likely to become less, rather than more, burdensome. And unquestionably a settlement with France would diminish the fears which have caused the flight of domestic and foreign capital from Germany.

In that respect, Mr. Lamont has put his finger on the nub of the situation. And the attitude of Premier Laval indicates that France is in a mood to make adjustments which are essential to world recovery.

Coercion in Ireland

COERCION has been a word full of distressful meaning in the history of Ireland, and it is lamentable indeed that after nine years of self-government the elected representatives of the Free State should find it necessary to set up new instruments for the summary punishment of crime. The Public Safety Bill hurriedly rushed through the Dail abrogates for the time being all the ordinary rights which protect citizens against arbitrary arrest and which insure them a trial under the legal safeguards of a civil court. Persons suspected of various crimes against the state may be instantly searched and arrested by civil guards; they may be tried by military tribunals with power to inflict the extreme penalty; there is no appeal after the sentence. The situation must have been grave indeed to lead so cool and level-headed a man as President Cosgrave to insist that such powers must be provided without a moment's delay by act of the Free State Parliament.

That the situation was grave there can be no doubt. Once again those groups of irreconcilables which for nine years have stopped at nothing to keep alive the old spirit of rancor which divided Ireland into two camps, have seized the opportunity provided by unemployment and social discontent. The secret nucleus of the old Irish Republican Army still exists and there is a small organized group of women which has never abandoned the doctrine that no crime is unpardonable except that of compromising with the Government in power.

There has been secret drilling, and the importation and distribution of firearms. There have been acts of violence and even murder. Mr. Cosgrave has described the trouble as a "Communist menace" due to "Muscovite teaching with a sugar coating of Irish nationalism."

But it is clear that the issue does not rest with Mr. Cosgrave and the majority behind him alone. Even more does it rest with Mr. De Valera and his party who still keep alive the rancor of Republican feeling in the country. If Mr. De Valera and his friends would denounce these outbursts of disorder as strongly and emphatically as Mr. Cosgrave, and condemn them as forcibly in private as in public, the heart would be taken out of those who seek revolution by war.

A Garden in the Sky

JONES'S garden has sprung a leak, and there is much to-do about it. Even gardens in these days are changing. It used to be that you could pour all the water you wanted on your flower patch and nobody complained. Jones tried it, and found he was watering an automobile underneath the roots. His garden is on the top of a garage. The garage is a coöoperative one, and is flanked by three coöperative apartment buildings. Seventy-five coöperative families can tolerantly inspect their neighbor as he waters away. That makes it almost a coöperative leak.

Roof gardening is taking hold. It is becoming popular to build roof homes, and sometimes ten, fifteen or twenty stories up a wealthy roof mansion disports its grass plot and garden. In Chicago recently owners of these Alpine flower beds united to form a roof-garden club, one of the most exclusive, it was fancied, in the city. Later on a local newspaper put on a roof-garden "contest," and what a collection of candidates it uncovered for membership in the club! On the tops of groceries, two-story apartments, and what-not, the city, it turned out, had flocks of humble aerial gardens.

Why not? If you want a garden enough to work for it, it's better to have it on somebody's roof than not at all. It's certainly better than the spindling, scraggly ferns that so many apartment dwellers cherish. It requires courage, though, to be a roof gardener. One has to stand up and do his gardening like his duty. The world watches and grins. It's hotter up there, too, on a good summer day, especially if you are gardening on a nice tar-papered roof. And it has its hazards, should the water you have laboriously fetched and studiously sprinkled take a notion to go adventuring. But if you and the roof and what's under the roof can all bear up, your joint triumph comes when the garden sends up flower stalks taller than you are, and sends fresh flowers into the house every day till frost, from its perch one to a dozen stories above the soil of tradition.

Safety for Those Who Walk

BROADLY speaking, this is a motor era. It is indicated in figures showing that there are nearly as many automobiles in the United States as there are families, or about 30,000,000. However, a glance along any city street substantiates the conviction that a considerable proportion of the nation's 120,000,000 people still use their feet for transportation, either for pleasure or from necessity. A further indication of heavy foot traffic is found in pedestrian fatality tolls for 1930, when more than one-half of the 33,000 persons killed by automobiles were said to be foot travelers.

Up to now, the predominance of safety efforts has been in behalf of the motorist. This is evident in wide, well-paved, express highways, with branch arteries passing either under or over the main road, better equipped cars and more adequate signals. In other words, it has been learned that education against carelessness, while useful, does not take the place of the laying out of roads along lines which tend to minimize hazards.

The policy of building safety into the road could, it is believed, be applied to footpaths perhaps with even more effectiveness in reducing accidents. Obviously, the man on foot is entitled to as many protective measures as the man who pilots the high-powered four-wheeled giants which inflict all the damage.

Recognizing that the protection of the pedestrian offers a fertile field for safety efforts with the probability of getting somewhere in reducing accidents, several states have embarked on programs calling for the construction of sidewalks along state highways where the hazards are greatest. Sentiment is also apparent in favor of detouring footpaths out of actual contact with highways or, where that is impractical, running the footpaths under or over traffic arteries. Some large cities have even found it wise to construct pedestrian tubes beneath congested squares.

Radburn, N. J., can be taken as an illustration of what the ideal safety city should be like. Every dwelling backs, instead of fronts, on the highway. The front doors open on landscaped parks interspersed with footpaths. If the man of the house walks, a row of dwellings separates him from street traffic. If he drives, he feels reasonably safe from the pedestrian hazard. Where footpaths must contact with the road, they pass underneath.

All municipalities should adopt the "safety for pedestrians" policy as a formal part of their construction programs. Sooner or later, every community must work out some plan, bearing on the safety of its pedestrians and motorists, as equitable as that drawn up for Radburn. Only by conscientious attention to provisions for safety will motor casualties be reasonably reduced.

Japanese Rights in Manchuria

WHEN the Japanese at Geneva inserted in their formula for evacuation of Chinese territory in Manchuria a proposal that China should respect her treaty obligations, they uncovered the true issue between the two Asiatic countries.

Of late years the Chinese have been ceaseless in their antitreaty agitation. Japan is afraid that its development will jeopardize her hold over her South Manchurian rights. There is ground for the fear. In 1927 the Chinese faced the British with an accomplished fact when they took possession of the British concession at Hankow. In 1929 they faced the Russians with an accomplished fact when they took possession of Russia's half-interest on the Chinese Eastern Railway in North Manchuria. Was it the turn of the Japanese next?

But, at least in open session, the Japanese will not specify the clauses they have in view in asking China's respect for treaties. They have complained of a total lack of understanding of Manchuria at Geneva. But they have done little to help understanding. To fill in the blanks one can only make a surmise from the long-continued disputes between China and Japan.

Some of the Japanese rights would pass any test applied by impartial observers. Those under which Japan obtained the concession of the South Manchuria Railway seem unchallengeable as measured by previously accepted standards. They came to Japan as the prize of the Russo-Japanese War of 1905 in which China, as the documents which it submitted to the Washington Conference proved, was a secret treaty partner of Russia. The grant was soon after ratified by direct treaty between China and Japan.

The Japanese also mean the treaties which Japan extracted under duress from China in 1915. These treaties have gone down in history opprobriously as the Twenty-one Demands. But the Japanese do not mean the whole of these demands. Seven of them, an obnoxious section called Group V, which would have made China Japan's vassal, were withdrawn soon after presentation, and, to make assurance doubly sure, the Japanese at the Washington conference officially indorsed the withdrawal. Others, for one reason or another, have become no longer applicable.

Of main importance at this stage to the Japanese are the provisions in the 1915 treaty that extended the Japanese land, railway and mining concessions in South Manchuria. The concessioned area in the South Manchurian peninsula was extended to 1997. The railway concession was extended to 2002. Another clause of vital importance to Japan is the privilege which she obtained in the 1915 treaty to lease land in South Manchuria "necessary either for erecting buildings for various commercial and industrial uses or for agricultural purposes." Chinese treaties do not allow such privileges to foreigners other than missionaries because of the rights which the foreigner holds of governing himself outside the pale of Chinese jurisdiction.

The 1915 rights have been vigorously contested by China ever since they were given away. Specific agreements implementing them have been withheld. But, as Dr. C. Walter Young says, in his authoritative "Japan's Special Position in Manchuria," in spite of the absence of local Chinese regulations to implement the general treaty, Japanese subjects do "travel, reside, conduct business, and lease land in the interior of Manchuria." Japan is still in complete control of the mining sites which were acquired in 1915. Finally, the extension of the land and railway concessions is taken for granted by the Japanese.

Mr. Eugene Chen, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Canton Government, has said that the Japanese position in Manchuria is a fact. Whether all the treaty rights that the Japanese wish the Chinese to observe come within the inference of Mr. Chen's remark is another matter. But clearly neither bombs nor boycotts will determine justice in Manchuria. The time is ripe for coming to grips with this long-drawn-out dispute on a basis of realities. Both sides must retreat from positions which have become dug in by dint of constant bickering.

Editorial Notes

The sales engineer of a motortruck company recently urged upon the Society of Automotive Engineers that legislation to limit the size and weight of commercial vehicles should be opposed on the ground that the use of smaller trucks by manufacturers and shippers involves "economic waste." Has it occurred to the gentleman that the construction of wider, heavier and more costly highways, partly if not largely at the expense of property owners, pleasure car owners and the railroads, may involve greater "economic waste"?

The American Humane Society rightfully protests against goading and starving wild animals so they will fight before motion picture cameras. Jungle films taken in natural surroundings are better both for the animals and for theater goers.

With the State Department of Conservation estimating that there are 26,000,000 birds in the State of Massachusetts, the citizens of the Bay State have every reason for feeling chipper.

They are building rubber houses in Germany. But it will probably take more than air pressure to expand a cottage into a mansion.

The sentence of Al Capone has made a whole chapter in the story of the conquest of organized lawlessness.

Straining clarifies—except in the case of relations.

Building a House in Saigon

CHINESE laborers are building an annex to the house where I am living in Saigon, French Indo-China. At any rate that is what I am told they are doing. Being altogether unfamiliar with such work I can only take my informant's word for it. To me, the goings on next door look queer.

Frequently in the United States I have passed through a street where a building has been under construction, and although I never experienced the curiosity which grips people to the extent that they will stand for hours and contemplate the scene, even as a casual observer I gained some general notion of what was taking place.

Everybody, it appeared to me, was working; each man had his task to perform and he was proceeding with it, steadily and with what would seem a certain degree of thoroughness.

In Saigon, however, the impression gained by the onlooker is altogether different. To all appearances, building a house here is at best a casual occupation, designed to relieve the tedium of the day. One of the most noticeable characteristics of the work is that it requires almost as many persons to stand off and watch the job while it is being done, as it actually takes to do it.

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In this connection I recall a certain little painting job that was to be done in my room not long ago. In erecting a mirror a hole had been made in the wall. It had been puttied up, but had not been painted over to harmonize with the rest of the color scheme. Those who had been engaged to do the work were Annamites. Three of these individuals presented themselves at my door one morning. One of them spoke French and it was he who made it clear to me that they were there to paint the puttied-up place in my wall.

The entrance into my room was little short of dramatic. The trio filed in impressively, one at a time. First came the Annamite, who spoke French. No doubt his being something of a linguist entitled him to take the lead. Then, immediately behind him, wearing a doggedly serious expression and the pajamalike suits that most natives here affect, came another Annamite with a small bucket of blue paint and a ragged brush. Bringing up the rear was a third Annamite. The most that can be said for him is that he was simply there.

Now the size that was to be painted was actually no larger in circumference than an ordinary alarm clock. To me it did not look as though it would present an extremely complex problem for a man who had provided himself beforehand with a bucket of paint and a brush. But the Annamites evidently did not regard the job in this light manner. For the space of at least three minutes they stood and gazed fixedly at the spot which was to be painted.

At the end of this inspection the man with the paint brush and the bucket turned and uttered a few words to his two companions. At this signal they stepped forward beside him. Ensued then a few moments' conversation, after which silence again fell while the three directed their gaze toward the wall. After contemplating it darkly for a time one of them appeared to arrive at some conclusion, for he spoke.

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Clearly this was a consultation. It seemed to me that the trio stood and studied my wall for a good quarter of an hour, each one solemnly volunteering a suggestion from time to time. But no decision was reached that morning. Lunch time approached; the trio took off without painting a stroke. Before going, the Annamite who spoke French explained to me with the complacent air of one well satisfied with his work, "Aprés midi."

Of course "aprés midi" means afternoon; but it doesn't specify which afternoon. It was not until three days later that the trio filed solemnly into my room again and the gentleman with the paint brush got to work on my wall. While he was thus engaged, the other two Annamites regarded him intently, watching every stroke of the brush. When the work was finished, all three filed out again, as solemnly as they had come in.

But I digress from the building of the annex next door. There are, by actual count, twenty-eight people engaged on the work. Some six or eight of these are women and girls. Here, women work at practically the same tasks as men.

Vaguely the whole business of erecting the house reminds me of a picnic or a barbecue at home where, although a certain amount of work is necessary, it is in no wise allowed to become burdensome.

One moment every member of the gang will be toiling, not very energetically it must be admitted; the next, at least three-quarters of the workers will leave the job flat and repair to any adjacent spot that looks comfortable, there to contemplate the few remaining workers as they continue with the labor.

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Under the wide, deep shade of a large tree, two of the Chinese girls stroll arm in arm with the carefree attitude of a couple of schoolgirls during recess period. They are clothed in black trousers, black Chinese coats that strike them halfway between the hips and the knees, and towels wrapped around their heads. The while they promenade they keep a casual eye upon their comrades who are still working.

Several men lounge under the shade of the big tree that is near, some eating, some merely sitting. A few may be found at the water tap in the yard, slapping water on their faces, necks and hands. From time to time one of the men will wash out a piece of wearing apparel and spread it on the grass to dry.

For several days I tried to determine the foreman of the gang. I thought perhaps a certain superior difference in apparel might distinguish him, but since no workman's garb appeared sufficiently unique to support this theory I concluded my inference was wrong.

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Eventually I saw the real boss of the gang. He was sitting comfortably propped against a tree, jesting in a light manner with one of the workmen. He was dressed in wide trousers and a duck coat that had once been white. From the side pocket of this coat protruded the ends of several pencils, and a folding ruler. It was the presence of the pencils and the ruler that decided me. Nor was I wrong.

After finishing his chat with the workman, the foreman arose, advanced in a deliberate manner to where a space, evidently intended for a door, was left in the brick wall which was being erected, and, taking his folding ruler from his pocket, he meditatively began measuring the width of the space. Apparently not quite satisfied with the dimensions he took one brick and, using it as a mallet, knocked the bricks on either side of the space farther in by a bare fraction of an inch. Standing off and cocking his head on one side he surveyed the effect with the discriminating air of an artist. Encouraged by the result and evidently wishing to improve upon it, he then scooped up a particle of mortar and slapped that on.

This last touch was apparently all that was needed to perfect the work. The foreman appeared completely satisfied and strode off in a dignified, triumphant manner.

With things going on as they are, with everybody working how and when it pleases him, it is a marvel to me how things progress at all. But day after day the brick walls rise and the building begins to take form. When it will be finished only the future can tell. But at present it is going along nicely, with everybody on the job having an excellent time of it.

I have never had a job helping build a house. Probably I never shall have; but if ever I do there's one spot on earth where I hope it will be; that spot is Saigon, French Indo-China. G. W.

Notes From Paris

Grade Crossings to Go

OF THE 3000 grade crossings still in existence on French railway lines, 300 are considered as dangerous and thirty as requiring immediate attention. The Undersecretary of State for Public Works and Tourism, M. Gaston Gérard, recently announced that it was the Government's intention to substitute bridges and tunnels for these level crossings. There are, it appears, funds available for the construction of about ten of these tunnels or bridges each year, and the work will be carried on at this rate; the cost being about 2,000,000 francs ($80,000) annually.

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London Loses Exhibit

Part of the famous tapestry of Bayeux, on which all the incidents of the Conquest of England by William, Duke of Normandy, are recorded, was to have been sent to the Exhibition of French Art, which is to take place in London next year. This tapestry constitutes one of the most valuable antiquities in France and is also an interesting historical document. But, when the directors of the Louvre promised to send a part of it across the Channel, they forgot only one thing, and that is that the tapestry is in one piece. The town of Bayeux, of course, will not hear of letting it go altogether, since it attracts many tourists who visit this little town simply to admire it. And since there can hardly be a question of cutting it, the Exhibition of French Art in London will have to do without it.

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Alpine Dam Planned

What it is claimed will be the highest barrage in the world is to be constructed at Corps, in the Department of Isère, across the Drac. Built of stone and concrete, it will be 45 feet thick at its base and 10 feet thick at the top, and will form an artificial lake about 1000 yards across. The water coming down from the Alps will accumulate in a valley known as the Gorge du Sautet. A 300-foot waterfall created by this 420-foot wall will provide the motive power for a huge generating station.

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Centenary Of Goethe

France, as well as Germany, is preparing to celebrate the centenary of Goethe next spring. The Odéon Théâtre is, on this occasion, going to produce a drama written by the German poet entitled "Clavigo," which until now has been little known by French people, although it deals with Beaumarchais's journey to Spain. Goethe, who studied at Strasbourg, loved and understood France. He was thirty-three when, with his protector the Duc de Weimar, he witnessed the invasion of France by the Prussian armies. He was also present at the Battle of Valmy in 1792 when the French Army, practically in rags, under the leadership of Dumouriez and Kellerman, defeated the invader to cries of "Vive la Nation!" Their revolutionary enthusiasm prompted the young German to prophesy a new era in history. He was a great admirer of French literature, and particularly of Molière; he made the "Neveu de Rameau," by Diderot, famous by his translation of it into the German language.

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Airport May Be Moved

Recently, rumor had it that the Paris airport of Le Bourget was to be transferred elsewhere. Civil aviation has developed to such an extent that the grounds of Le Bourget are actually too small to be used by both civil and military planes. This is the reason for proposing the transfer of civil aviation to grounds not far from Saint-Cyr. The French Air Ministry, it appears, is giving the matter its serious consideration, but Saint-Cyr is farther from Paris than Le Bourget, and this scheme would entail the construction of a new road going through the Bois de Boulogne and Saint-Cloud and providing rapid communication between the capital and the proposed airport. As most of the pretty wooded ground it would traverse belongs to the state, the cost would not be too high. The road to Le Bourget, which on the contrary traverses the industrial quarters of Paris, is not nearly so pretty, and circulation is often difficult and very congested.

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Zola's Letters Collected

Some of Emile Zola's correspondence, 4466 letters to be exact, has just been deposited in the Bibliothèque Nationale. Many of them are extremely valuable contributions to the literary history of his time because they contain criticisms of his best works. Letters have been found, written by Sainte-Beuve, Alphonse Daudet and Octave Mirbeau, who was a supporter of Zola's campaign during the famous "Dreyfusian" political quarrel. Even nationalists like François Coppée and Paul Bourget never ceased to write to him affectionately and to express their friendship for him. Yet, on the whole, the literary point of view is dominant, and one sees, for example, that Hippolyte Taine suggested the idea of "Rougon-Macquart" to the powerful novelist by expressing the opinion that a book should be "a group portrait, a mirror of the whole of society." He was continually advising him to enlarge his outlook. It was about then, in 1868, that Zola started to get together the material which he was to use in writing his "Natural and Social History of a Family During the Second Empire," which was to contain no fewer than twenty volumes.